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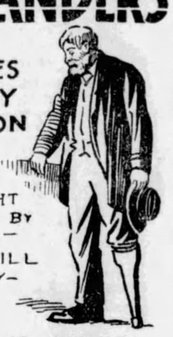
THE MIDLANDERS

BY CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON



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CHAPTER IX—Continued

Old Mowry went out to denounce a grocer and the county board to every farmer along the hitching-rails. He had been county coroner until the jury got out that once he fished a corpse out of Broad slough, held an inquest and buried him, and put in a claim for fees. Four days after he discovered another nigger under the ice, held an inquest and buried him—with fees. Three days after, another mysterious nigger was found and buried—with fees. Then the weather unfortunately grew warm, and some one started an investigation. The nigger and the coroner's political career spoiled simultaneously that week. Old Mowry had been shuffling around the court house trying to collect his fees from every succeeding county board, but always the ghost of that colored citizen haunted him. And every monthly board meeting Father Kegle drove over from Earlville to see if Mowry's claim had been allowed. Mowry was the sole Catholic in Rome, and the only time he would contribute a cent was when he had buried a protestant in good standing. And one of the undertaker's grievances, always aired in the News office, was that every dead should not figure in the good priests' calculations—he couldn't collect his fees, anyhow, out of this God-damned board. Mr. Curran listened patiently. The priest was his good friend. So was Mowry. So seemed all the lame ducks of the community—and no one else. He wondered now, in his well-found ambitions, why all the representative men seemed afraid of him; and why all the nondescript humanity of the town attached itself to him. Mowry was the first to spread the news about the court house that it was that Curran was going to run against Jim Hall in the congressional primaries. Mr. Curran, when he made the usual round of the county building the batch of items, reaped an unexpected harvest.

He met Thad Tanner and his son-in-law, Cal Rice, of the First National bank, in the corridor. Cal Rice's wife owned most of the Earlville Mercury-Journal stock; and recently the Mercury-Journal had been giving away dinnerware and eight-day clocks with subscriptions in an endeavor to put the other two out of business. Old Thad and Cal were talking about it now and some of the county board were with them. Thad had boasted five years ago that he would put "that damned two-page rag on the dump" behind Curran's shop, but still the "rag" persisted. Somehow the county remembered the day the elder Curran was clubbed senseless across the dingy face by a copperhead mob.

Old Thad was small and screw-headed, with a continually baring upper lip when he talked, and his husky voice came out of a toothless cavern of a mouth that seemed never quite able to close entirely. Yet he had a certain caustic and stinging way of stating things, a rugged "horse sense," and a profane humor that accounted for much of his dominance in the county affairs—that and his money and fighting qualities. And he knew men. He knew Wiley Curran. Wiley had an exasperating idea that Old Thad, by mere intuition, had aged year by year, month by month, week by week, the decay of the News—that he could foretell very nearly how much longer the antiquated sheet would keep up its sickening.

"Morning, Mr. Curran;" Thad turned from the board members as the editor entered the court house steps. "How are your very weakly these days?"

That was a never-failing banter of the county boss. The farmer members were apt to smile deprecatingly; and the editor kept his temper. He wondered how the big bodied countrymen could tolerate the boss's grin—he always was so sure of himself—and them. Old Thad felt good this morning—he had got his contracts for the creek division and road culvert about which the News had been peppering the board. Only Burt Hemminger, a pale eyed, yellow bearded farmer, had protested and mumbled something about the News' charges that the Tanner quarries were the chief beneficiaries of the work. Boydston and Curry, the road committee, and aTnner men, had put through the contracts without comment—it was the usual program. So now the quarry boss thought he could badger the defeated News complacently.

"The honorable board has just voted for the creek work, Mr. Editor! You might make a note of it. But I suppose the News will be too filled this week with politics. We hear you're coming out against Jim Hall?"

Th county men were looking at Curran. Judge Van Hart and the district attorney, Jewett, a pot-bellied nonentity, were coming from the court room. Tanner spoke purposely loud; he wanted to smoke out this joke of the editor's aspirations.

"I am going in the primary," said Curran quietly. The group stopped curiously. Cal Rice, ever taking his cue from the boss, laughed. Jewett rubbed his bald head. The News was his aversion. Wiley had hounded him as a prosecutor who had never began action against any one except bootleggers, drunk section hands and any sort of homeless men. Jewett was noted as a famous barbecue cook, and at Old Home Week festivals, Old Settlers' picnics and the like, white aproned, genial, good humored, he presided. During campaigns he always gave bullhead breakfasts in the woods, where county politicians, prominent lodge members, influential farmers—any one who was any one—congregated, and through a night of rough conviviality—a vast glut of eating, drinking, songs and speeches—Jewett won his election. Church folk and wives complained of these orgies, but Jewett offered his cookery and his jokes with equal facility to the church festivals and quieted the talk. Curran never attended these bullhead feasts—they disgusted the esthete's taste in him, and besides, with the unsureness of the nervous man, he did not care to face the banter of the county crowd at its wildest.

Old Thad waddled nearer to tap Curran on the arm. "Young man, congress is a sizable pill for you, ain't it? And don't you know there ain't any man gone to Washington in this district in 20 years unless he come see me about it?"

The country politicians laughed briefly. Wiley watched them keenly. "I didn't know as the nomination was yours to give out, Mr. Tanner. And you know you can't fool all the people all the time!"

The boss closed one pursy eye, grinning. "Young man, that's never necessary!"

The farmer folk guffawed. Jewett rubbed his stomach. Judge Van Hart, his fine face oblivious to all this, went on his way. And Wiley, feeling somehow, that he had lost on opening round in his inability to retort to the boss, crossed the square to his office. He was furious with himself. He had planed to keep the announcement of his campaign until he could see some of the men who would be with him—Purcell and McBride, of Earlville, Jake Vance and Arne and some of the scattered malcontents in other counties of the district. But here the boss had made a fool of him before his own people at the very start! He was savage with the realization that Janet Vance's window in the county building was open; that in all likelihood she had heard Old Thad's jest and the laughter. No, he had not done well. And his old discontent with himself came over him; the pitiless feeling that he did not measure up to the rough game men played in business and politics. He was too much the sentimentalist, that was it.

He was kicking away on his job press when Hemminger, the recalcitrant board member, came in. Hemminger was from a lonely backwoods district up the river whose people, from poor roads and isolation, rarely came to town. He paid a back subscription and had a rambling budget

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The Insurance and Street Franchise Fights

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I HAD made up my mind that if I could get a show in the legislature the franchise tax would pass, because the people had become interested and the representatives would scarcely dare to vote the wrong way. Accordingly, on April 27, 1899, I sent a special message to the assembly, certifying that the emergency demanded the immediate passage of the bill. The machine leaders were bitterly angry, and the speaker actually tore up the message without reading it to the assembly. That night they were busy trying to arrange some device for the defeat of the bill—which was not difficult, as the session was about to close. At 7 the next morning I was informed of what had occurred. At 8 I was in the capitol at the executive chamber, and sent in another special message, which opened as follows: "I learn that the emergency message which I sent last evening to the assembly on behalf of the franchise tax bill has not been read. I therefore send hereby another message on the subject. I need not impress upon the assembly the need of passing this bill at once." I sent this message to the assembly by my secretary, William J. Youngs, afterwards United States district attorney of Kings, with an intimation that if this were not promptly read I should come up in person and read it. Then, as so often happens, the opposition collapsed and the bill went through both houses with a rush. I had in the house stanch friends, such as Regis Post and Alford Cooley, men of character and courage, who would have fought to a finish had the need arisen.

Efforts to Nullify the Bill.

My troubles were not at an end, however. The bill put the taxation in the hands of the local county boards, and as the railways sometimes passed through several different counties, this was inadvisable. It was the end of the session, and the legislature adjourned. The corporations affected, through various counsel, and the different party leaders of both organizations, urged me not to sign the bill, laying especial stress on this feature, and asking that I wait until the following year, when a good measure could be put through with this obnoxious feature struck out. I had 30 days under the law in which to sign the bill. If I did not sign it by the end of that time it would not become a law. I answered my political and corporation friends by telling them that I agreed with them that this feature was wrong, but that I would rather have the bill with this feature than not have it at all; and that I was not willing to trust to what might be done a year later. Therefore, I explained, I would reconvene the legislature in special session, and if the legislators chose to amend the bill by placing the power of taxation in the state instead of in the county or municipality, I would be glad; but that if they failed to amend it, or amended it improperly, I would sign the original bill and let it become law as it was.

When the representatives of Mr. Platt and of the corporations affected found they could do no better, they assented to this proposition. Efforts were tentatively made to outwit me by inserting amendments that would nullify the effect of the law, or by withdrawing the law when the legislature convened; which would at once have deprived me of the whip hand. On May 12 I wrote Senator Platt, outlining the amendments I desired, and said: "Of course it must be understood that I will sign the present bill if the proposed bill containing the changes outlined above fails to pass." On May 18 I notified the senate leader, John Raines, by telegram: "Legislature has no power to withdraw the Ford bill. If attempt is made to do so, I will sign the bill at once." On the same day, by telegram, I wired Mr. Odell concerning the bill the leaders were preparing: "Some provisions of bill very objectionable. I am at work on bill to show you tomorrow. The bill must not contain greater changes than those outlined in my message." My wishes were heeded, and when I had reconvened the legislature it amended the bill as I outlined in my message; and in its amended form the bill became law.

The Governorship: Insurance Fights, Etc.

There promptly followed something which afforded an index of the good faith of the corporations that had been protesting to me. As soon as the change for which they had begged was inserted in the law, and the law was signed, they turned round and refused to pay the taxes; and in the lawsuit that followed they claimed that the law was unconstitutional, because it contained the very clause which they had so clamorously demanded. Senator David B. Hill had appeared before me on behalf of the corporations to argue for the change; and he then appeared before the courts to make the argument on the other side. The suit was carried through to the supreme court of the United States, which declared the law constitutional during the time I was President.

The Refusing of Pardons.

One of the painful duties of the chief executive in states like New York, as well as in the nation, is the refusing of pardons. Yet I can imagine nothing more necessary from the standpoint of good citizenship than the ability to steel one's heart in this matter of granting pardons. The pressure is always greatest in two classes of cases: First, that where capital punishment is inflicted; second, where the man is prominent socially and in the business world, and where in consequence his crime is apt to have been one concerned in some way with finance.

As regards capital cases, the trouble is that emotional men and women always see only the individual whose fate is up at the moment, and neither his victim nor the many millions of unknown individuals who would in the long run be harmed by what they ask. Moreover, almost any criminal, however brutal, has usually some person, often a person whom he has greatly wronged, who will plead for him. If the mother is alive she will always come, and she cannot help feeling that the case in which she is so concerned is peculiar, that in this case a pardon should be granted. It was really heartrending to have to see the kinsfolk and friends of murderers who were condemned to death, and among the very rare occasions when anything governmental or official caused me to lose sleep were the times when I had to listen to some poor mother making a plea for a criminal so wicked, so utterly brutal and depraved, that it would have been a crime on my part to remit his punishment.

Asking Leniency for Scoundrels.

On the other hand, there were certain crimes concerning which requests for leniency merely made me angry. Such crimes were, for instance, rape, or the circulation of indecent literature, or anything connected with what would now be called the "white slave" traffic, or wife murder, or gross cruelty to women and children, or seduction and abandonment, or the action of some man in getting a girl whom he had seduced to commit abortion. I am speaking in each instance of cases that actually came before me, either while I was governor or while I was President. In an astonishing number of these cases men of high standing signed petitions or wrote letters asking me to show leniency to the criminal. In two or three of the cases—one where some young roughs had committed rape on a helpless immigrant girl, and another in which a physician of wealth and high standing had seduced a girl and then induced her to commit abortion—I rather lost my temper, and wrote to the individuals who had asked for the pardon, saying that I extremely regretted that it was not in my power to increase the sentence. I then let the facts be made public for I thought that my petitioners deserved public censure. Whether they received this public censure or not I do not know, but that my action made them very angry I do know, and their anger gave me real satisfaction. The list of these petitioners was a fairly long one, and included two United States senators, a governor of a state, two judges, an editor, and some eminent lawyers and business men.

Defaulters and Bank Robbers.

In the class of cases where the offense was one involving the misuse of large sums of money the reason for the pressure was different. Cases of this kind more frequently came before me when I was president, but they also came before me when I was governor, chiefly in the cases of county treasurers who had embezzled funds. A big bank president, a railway magnate, an official connected with some big corporation, or a government official in a responsible fiduciary position, necessarily belongs among the men who have succeeded in life. This means that his family are living in comfort, and perhaps luxury and refinement, and that his sons and daughters have been well educated. In such a case the misdeed of the father comes as a crushing disaster to the wife and children, and the people of the community, however bitter originally against the man, grow to feel the most intense sympathy for the bowed-down woman and children who suffer for the man's fault. It is a dreadful thing in life that so much of atonement for wrongdoing is vicarious. If it were possible in such a case to think only of the banker's or county treasurer's wife and children, any man would pardon the offender at once. Unfortunately, it is not right to think only of the women and children. The very fact that in cases of this class there is certain to be pressure from high sources, pressure sometimes by men who have been beneficially, even though remotely, interested in the man's criminality, no less than pressure because of honest sympathy with the wife and children, makes it necessary that the good public servant shall, no matter how deep his sympathy and regret, steel his heart and do his duty by refusing to let the wrong-doer out. My experience of the way in which pardons are often granted is one of the reasons why I do not believe that lite imprisonment for murder and rape is a proper substitute for the death penalty. The average term of so-called life imprisonment in the country is only about 14 years.

Of course there were cases as to which I either commuted sentences or pardoned offenders with very real pleasure. For instance, when President, I frequently commuted sentences for horse stealing in the Indian Territory because the penalty for stealing a horse was disproportionate to the penalty for many other crimes, and the offense was usually committed by some ignorant young fellow who found a half-wild horse, and really did not commit anything like as serious an offense as the penalty indicated. The judges would be obliged to give the minimum penalty, but would forward me memoranda stating that if there had been a less penalty they would have inflicted it, and I would then commute the sentence to the penalty thus indicated.

In one case in New York I pardoned outright a man convicted of murder in the second degree, and I did this on the recommendation of a friend, Father Doyle of the Paulist Fathers. I had become intimate with the Paulist Fathers while I was police commissioner, and I had grown to feel confidence in their judgment, for I had found that they always told me exactly what the facts were about any man, whether he belonged to their church or not. In this case the convicted man was a strongly built, respectable old Irishman employed as a watchman around some big cattle-killing establishments. The young roughs of the neighborhood, which was then of a rather lawless type, used to try to destroy the property of the companies. In a conflict with a watchman a member of one of the gangs was slain. The watchman was acquitted, but the neighborhood was much wrought up over the acquittal. Shortly afterwards a gang of the same roughs attacked another watchman, the old Irishman in question, and finally, to save his own life, he was obliged in self-defense to kill one of his assailants. The feeling in the community, however, was strongly against him, and some of the men high up in the corporation became frightened and thought that it would be better to throw over the watchman. He was convicted. Father Doyle came to me, told me that he knew the man well, that he was one of the best members of his church, admirable in every way, that he had simply been forced to fight for his life while loyally doing his duty, and that the conviction represented the triumph of the tough element of the district and the abandonment of this man, by those who should have stood by him, under the influence of an unworthy fear. I looked into the case, came to the conclusion that Father Doyle was right, and gave the man a full pardon before he had served 30 days.

The Vice Presidency.

The various clashes between myself and the machine, my triumph in them, and the fact that the people were getting more and more interested and aroused, brought on a curious situation in the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in June, 1900. Senator Platt and the New York machine leaders had become very anxious to get me out of the governorship, chiefly because of the hostility of the big corporation men towards me; but they had also became convinced that there was such popular feeling on my behalf that it would be difficult to refuse me a renomination if I demanded it. They accordingly decided to push me for vice president, taking advantage of the fact that there was at that time a good deal of feeling for me in the country at large. I myself did not appreciate that there was any such feeling, and as I greatly disliked the office of vice president and was much more interested in the governorship, I announced that I would not accept the vice presidency. I was one of the delegates to Philadelphia. On reaching there I found that the situation was complicated. Senator Hanna appeared on the surface to have control of the convention. He was anxious that I should not be nominated as vice president. Senator Platt was anxious that I should be nominated as vice president, in order to get me out of the New York governorship. Each took a position opposite to that of the other, but each at that time cordially sympathized with the other's feelings about me—it was the manifestations and not the feelings that differed. My supporters in New York state did not wish me nominated for vice president, because they wished me to continue as governor; but in every other state all the people who admired me were bound that I should be nominated as vice president. These people were almost all desirious of seeing Mr. McKinley renominated as president, but they became angry at Senator Hanna's oposition to me as vice president. He in his turn suddenly became aware that if he persisted he might find that in their anger these men would oppose Mr. McKinley's renomination, and although they could not have prevented the nomination, such opposition would have been a serious blow in the campaign which was to follow. Senator Hanna, therefore, began to waver.

Meanwhile a meeting of the New York delegation was called. Most of the delegates were under the control of Senator Platt. The senator notified me that if I refused to accept the nomination for vice president I would be beaten for the nomination for governor. I answered that I would accept the challenge, that we would have a straight-out fight on the proposition, and that I would begin it at once by telling the assembled delegates of the threat, and giving fair warning that I intended to fight for the governorship nomination, and, moreover, that I intended to get it. This brought Senator Platt to terms. The effort to instruct the New York delegation for me was abandoned, and Lieutenant Governor Woodruff was presented for nomination in my place.

I supposed that this closed the incident and that no further effort would be made to nominate me for the vice presidency. On the contrary, the effect was directly the reverse. The upset of the New York machine increased the feeling of the delegates from other states that is was necessary to draft me for the nomination. By next day Senator Hanna himself concluded that this was a necessity, and acquiesced in the movement. As New York was already committed against me, and as I was not willing that there should be any chance of supposing that the New Yorkers had nominated me to get rid of me, the result was that I was nominated and seconded from outside states. No other candidate was placed in the field.

Election Fraud and Chief Devery.

By this time the legislature had adjourned and most of my work as governor of New York was over. One unexpected bit of business arose, however. It was the year of the presidential campaign. Tammany, which had been lukewarm about Bryan in 1896, cordially supported him in 1900; was in the hand of Tammany; but I a candidate it is well for the opposing candidate to keep a sharp lookout for election frauds. The city government was in the hand of Tammnay; but I had the power to remove the mayor, the sheriff and the district attorney general for malfeasance or misfeasance in office. Such power had not been exercised by any previous governor, as far as I knew; but it existed, and if the misfeasance or malfeasance warranted it, and if the governor possessed the requisite determination, the power could be, and ought to be, exercised.

By an act of the legislature, a state bureau of elections had been created in New York city, and a superintendent of elections appointed by the governor. The chief of the state bureau of elections was John McCullagh, formerly in the police department when I was police commissioner. The chief of police for the city was William F. Devery, one of the Tammany leaders, who represented in the police department all that I had warred against while commissioner. On November 4 Devery directed his subordinates in the police department to disregard the orders which McCullagh had given to his deputies, orders which were essential if we were to secure an honest election in the city. I had just returned from a western campaign trip, and was at Sagamore Hill. I had no direct power over Devery; but the mayor had; and I had power over the mayor. Accordingly, I at once wrote to the mayor of New York, to the sheriff of New York, and to the district attorney of New York county the following letters:

STATE OF NEW YORK.
Oyster Bay, November 5, 1900.

To the Mayor of the City of New York:

Sir: My attention has been called to the official order issued by Chief of Police Devery, in which he directs his subordinates to disregard the chief of the state election bureau, John McCullagh, and his deputies. Unless you have already taken steps to secure the recall of this order, it is necessary for me to point out that I shall be obliged to hold you responsible as the head of the city government for the action of the chief of police, if it should result in any breach of the peace and intimidation or any crime whatever against the election laws. The state and city authorities should work together. I will not fail to call to summary account either state or city authority in the event of being guilty of intimidation or connivance at fraud or of failure to protect every legal voter in his rights. I therefore hereby notify you that in the event of any wrong doing following upon the failure immediately to recall Chief Devery's order, or upon any action or inaction on the part of Chief Devery, I must necessary call you to account. Yours' etc.,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
Oyster Bay, November 5, 1900.

To the Sheriff of the County of New York:

Sir: My attention has been called to the official order issued by Chief of Police Devery in which he directs his subordinates to disregard the chief of the state election bureau, John McCullagh, and his deputies.

It is your duty to assist in the orderly enforcement of the law, and I shall hold you strictly responsible for any breach of the public peace within your county, or for any failure on your part to do your full duty in connection with the election tomorrow.

Yours truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
Oyster Bay, November 5, 1900.

To the District Attorney of the County of New York:

Sir: My attention has been called to the official order issued by Chief of Police Devery, in which he directs his subordinates to disregard the chief of the state election bureau, John McCullagh, and his deputies.

In view of this order I call your attention to the fact that it is your duty to assist in the orderly enforcement of the law, and there must be no failure on your part to do your full duty in the matter.

Yours truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

These letters had the desired effect. The mayor promptly required Chief Devery to rescind the obnoxious order, which was as promptly done. The sheriff also took prompt action. The district attorney refused to heed my letter, and assumed an attitude of defiance, and I removed him from office. On election day there was no clash between the city and state authorities; the election was orderly and honest.

SOLVING FARM PROBLEMS BY MACHINERY

When a railroad desires to know the efficiency of a locomotive it subjects it to elaborate tests under conditions seemingly very remote from those under which it is to be acautily used. Every great railroad has a large sum invested in a testing plant in which the engine, instead of moving over the rails, remains stationary, its drawbar coupled to a recording apparatus and its drivers running upon a set of dummy wheels. Every pound of coal consumed and everey ounce of water evaporated is recorded, and as the direct result of the test the experts can determine exactly what percentage of energy supplied in the fuel burned is delivered in the pull on the draw bar.

In somewhat similar fashion the Institute of Animal Nutrition is investigating the efficiency of farm animals. This is a very real sense the feed is the fuel of the body, and its combustion supplies the energy for the operation of the animal mechanism, much as coal does for that of the locomotive. Consequently, the efficiency of the animal, like that of the engine, is measured by the percentage of its fuel energy, which it converts into the desired form. From the locomotive it is mechanical work that is demanded. From the animal we may also get heat, although the use of feed in this way as a source of work is relatively expensive as compared with the use of coal or gasoline in an engine. But the animal renders another kind of service, which is of growing significance in these days of high cost of coal. Instead of converting all of its energy into work, like the engine, man store up a part of it in the form of meat, milk, etc., available as food, i. e., as fuel, for the human mechanism.

In particular it can save for man's use more or less of the energy of materials like hay, corn, fodder, bran and the like, which man cannot eat.

From this point of view, by methods quite similar to those of the locomotive test and like them apparently somewhat remote from practical conditions, the efficiency with which farm animals—in particular, cattle—transform the stored up energy of feeding stuffs into forms available for human food is being investigated.

For this purpose a complicated and costly apparatus called a respiration Calorimeter is being used. The amount of energy in the feed is first ascertained, just as in the case of coal, by burning a sample and determining the number of heat units produced. Then the animal is placed in its stall in the apparatus and all the energy which leaves it in the droppings (corresponding to unburned coal falling through the grate), in the gases given off (corresponding to the flue gases of the locomotive), and in the heat which it produces is measured. The difference between the total amount of energy supplied in the feed and that lost in these various forms shows, of course, how much the animal has stored up in the forms of meat or fat and so serves as an index to its efficiency as a producer of human food.

How Feeds Differ.

Feeds have been found to differ widely as regards their availability. About 54 per cent of the energy of corn meal is recoverable, while only about 23 per cent of that of hay and only about 6 per cent of that of wheat straw can be utilized. Digestible matter has been shown to be of unequal value in different feeds because some of them require a relatively larger expenditure of energy in their digestion than do others. Moreover, animals of the same kind differ more or less as to their efficiency in this respect. A pure-bred steer, for example, required about 19 per cent less feed energy for simple support than did a scrub, leaving correspondingly more to be stored up as gain. Conditions of feeding also affect the efficiency. An animal lying down in a comfortable stall, e. g., has been found to burn up 20 or 30 per cent less fuel material than when standing up.

Investigations of the sort here outlined, both at state college and elsewhere, have laid the foundation for a new and more accurate system of comparing feeding stuffs and computing rations, based on their energy values, which is comparatively simple in use and has given satisfaction wherever it has been applied in practice.

Serving the Dairy Interests.

Pennsylvania is one of the leading states in the production and manufacture of various dairy products. To be a dairyman may mean to be a manufacturer of large quantities of butter or cheese, condensed milk, ice cream, casein or any of the various products; it may also mean the man who is feeding the cows and producing market milk from the poorest to the highest grade of certified or modified milk; it may mean the dairymaid making her rolls of butter. It is for the purpose of assisting all of these in better methods of manufacture, in economical production and in the improvement of the various products that the dairy department of the Pennsylvania state college is maintained. The dairy work is divided into two classes: First, the study involved in the production of milk; second, the problems of manufacture.

For studies in the production of milk a herd of 100 dairy animals is maintained. This herd consists of representatives of the four dairy breeds, as well as also a herd of grade animals. These are used for studen' practice in feeding and judging, and also to supply the milk for the classes in the handling of market milk. Some of the

THE SECRET OF LONESOME COVE

SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS

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CHAPTER XX—Continued.

"Yes, Dennett spoke of it and the sheriff shut him up. But what of it? of a dozen ways."

"But it wasn't there when the body lay on the beach."

"In the rolling and tossing of the journey there might easily be minor scarifications," said Sedgwick.

"True. But, Frank, what did you suppose that sudden shift on the part of the officers of the law meant?"

"Perhaps that the body was not in fit condition to be viewed."

"In that case what could they have done to make it more fit?"

"Nothing, I suppose. I didn't consider that."

"I rather opined," said Lawyer Bain, "that some one had changed bodies on 'em."

"That's what made you so cussed curious was it, Adam?" barked the sheriff.

"There was no exchange of bodies," said Kent. "But there was a change in the body itself."

"What kind of a change?" asked Sedgwick.

"Has it ever ocurred to you to think that, after death, the hair grows fast?"

"I've heard it said," said Lawyer Bain, "that it grows faster than in life."

"And that it grows not only on the head, but on the face as well?"

"The face! A woman's face," exclaimed Sedgwick.

"No; a man's."

"What man?"

"The man in the coffin."

"Have you lost your mind, Chet? The body in the coffin was that of the woman who met me at the entrance to the Nook."

"No. It was the body of the man who, dressed in woman's clothing, met you at the Nook, and knocked you down with a stone flung overhand as not one woman in a thousand could have thrown it. That, in itself ought to have suggested the secret to me, long before I discovered it." quired Sedgwick in bewilderment; since you didn't see the growth of beard on the dead face yourself?"

"By the cut on the cheek. You see, the sheriff had failed to foresee that telltale beard. So, when in deference to Mr. Bain's protest against burial without a formal view of the body, they opened up the casket and saw the obvious change in the face, there was nothing for the officials to do but remedy their carelessness. They had the body taken to the house, and did the best they could. That cut on the cheek was a razor cut. Having realized that much, I had to deal thenceforth with the mystery of a dead man masuerading as a woman, and being aided and abetted in the deception by the officers of the law—"

"Astraea a man!" broke in Preston Jax, his chin in a spasm. "No wonder she—he put up such a fight. Who was he?"

"My son, Wilfrid Blair," said Alexander Blair.

Sedgwick took a swift, involuntary step toward Marjorie, but Kent was before him, setting a firm hand on his shoulder.

"Not now, Frank," he said. Then, turning to the girl-widow, "You see, Mrs. Blair," he said, very gently, "it isn't so bad as you feared. There was no other woman in the case. No disgrace, no shame. You need feel nothing but pity for an unhappy, wrecked mind, for which death was the happiest refuge."

Marjorie Blair sat very still and white. "Let me think!" she whispered. "Let me think"

"But the man's voice!" exclaimed Jax. "The voice of the man on the cliff!"

"Wilfrid Blair's," said Kent. "In the final moment he came to himself. At last he resumed his voice. Up to then he had been, in voice, manner, thought, purpose, unconsciously playing a part."

"Astraea!" said Sedgwick and Jax in a breath.

"Yes. tI was one of those strange and complete assumptions of personality which puzzle the alienists. Wilfrid Blair's diseased mind had fastened upon the strange history of his ancestress, and brooded on it until he became convinced that her spirit was reincarnated in himself. Undoubtedly his striking likeness to the portrait of Camilla Grosvenor powerfully aided the obsession. There were her letters, in the library, to give color to his unconscious imitation. As is common in this form of dementia, he was secretive. But there can be no doubt that from the time when he recognized in Preston Jax's advertisement, the call of Astraea's kindred soul, Hermann von Miltz, his one overwhelming desire was to re-enact the drama of the last century, in his own assumed personality. Jax has told us how cleverly and secretly the plan for the double suicide was matured. This obsession must have been of long standing."

"We thought it melancholia," said Alexander Blair. "As you say, he had been very secretive. Very silent, too. We kept Gansett Jim with his as a sort of body-guard."

Marjorie Blair got to her feet. She was ghost-white; but her voice and eyes were steady, as she faced Kent. "I must understand this all," she said. "Wilfrid's body is where?"

"In Annalaka churchyard."

"Then who—what is buried in his grave at Hedgerow House?"

"Nothing," said Alexander Blair.

"A mock funeral!"

"My dear," said the man—he seemed to have grown suddenly old under the unspoken arraignment—"I could not tell you what I thought the truth. I thought then that Wilfrid had encountered Mr. Sedgwick, and that—that there had been a fight in which he was killed. Rather than face the scandal of a murder trial, a scandal in which the family name would have been dragged through the mire of the public prints again. I chose the part of de-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

COMMENDS RATS AS FOOD

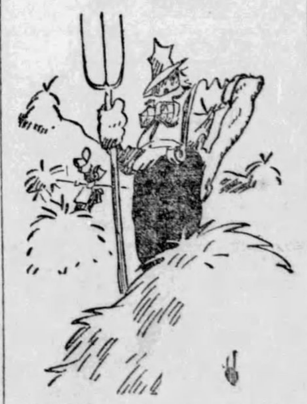
London Physician Declares Barn-Fed Variety Are Wholesome.

London Chronicle.

Now that we have three Chinese restaurants in the West End, Londoners ought to be able to enjoy the pleasures of feeding off rats, which form a favorite dish in China. Split open, dried, pressed and powdered with a finely ground white bark, they look somewhat like haddocks as they hang in long strings over butchers' stalls.

Dr. Arthur Stradling, who shared Frank Buckland's cosmopolitan tastes in food, once declared that "rats would be not only wholesome, but very nice if properly prepared. Admiral Beaufort and other Arctic explorers speak highly of rats as a welcome addition to their supply of food."

Abe Martin



Remember when your big sister used t' promise you a nickel if you'd build a fire in th' parlor stove?

HOW TO SUCCEED

During the last few years, conditions in all lines of business, even professional life, have changed so completely that every man is waking up to the fact that in order to win success he must specialize and learn to do some one thing and do it well.

So it is with any article that is sold to the people. It must have genuine merit or no amount of advertising will maintain the demand for the article.

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy. From the very beginning the proprietors had so much confidence in it that they invited everyone to test it.

It is a physician's prescription.

They have on file thousands of unsolicited letters received from former sufferers who claim they are now enjoying good health as a result of its use.

However, if you wish first to try a sample bottle, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., enclose ten cents and mention this paper. They will promptly forward you a sample bottle by Parcel Post.

Regular sizes for sale at all druggists—fifty cents and one-dollar.

The Secret of Lonesome Cove

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

celt. I'd have bribed a hundred officers of the law rather than have had you dragged to the witness stand, and have been compelled to give testimony myself. There has been enough of public shame in my life."

"But you made me believe that Mr. Sedgwick killed Wilfrid!" she accused.

"I believed it myself," he retorted.

"But what basis had you for suspecting me of the crime?" cried Sedgwick, turning to Marjorie Blair. "You didn't know of his visit to me in women's clothes. You knew nothing of the quarrel, it seems, until just now. For what possible reason, in your belief, should I have killed him?"

She flushed to her temples. "I—I—thought," she murmured, "that he might have known of our acquaintance and have misconstrued; that he might have gone to find you, and attacked you, and that you killed him. In self-defense, I mean."

"Thank you for that last, at least," said Sedgwick rather bitterly. Then, as he saw her wince, "Forgive me!" he added in a lower tone. "But, to be suspected by you, even though you were misled—" He stopped, catching Kent's frowning glance.

"Who discovered that the burial was a false one?" she asked, after a pause.

"Professor Kent," said Blair. "He and Mr. Sedgwick exhumed the coffin."

"That was the night—" her eyes questioned Sedgwick.

"That I found you at Hedgerow House. Yes," he said gently.

"And that my father-in-law charged you with being my husband's murderer."

"My dear Mrs. Blair!" said Kent uncomfortably. "Remember what justification he thought he had."

She considered a moment. "You are right," she said with an effort. "I don't mean to be unjust." Her head dropped in thought. "Whatever Wilfrid may have been," she continued, after a moment's silence, "he was my husband. I bear his name. And to leave him in a nameless grave is to dishonor not him alone, but myself."

"You would claim the body?" cried Alexander Blair.

"What else is there for us to do?" she countered.

"And bring down upon us unavoidably the publicity which we have escaped at so bitter a price?" cried the elder Blair. "Have we not suffered enough from the scandal of his life, that we should be further involved in the scandal of his death?"

"He's right, miss. It won't do," said the sheriff kindly.

"Silence is best," said Sedgwick.

"What the papers would do with this," opined Preston Jax, "would be a plenty."

"My advice is to let be," proffered Lawyer Bain.

"Yeh," grunted the half-breed.

"Oh, are you all against me?" she cried. "Mr. Kent, you, too? Do you think me wrong?"

"No," said Kent.

"Will you drag our name, hers as well as mine, in the mud?" cried the head of the house of Blair.

"No," said Kent again.

"But how, then—tell me what you intend—"

"No," said Kent, and with such absolute flat finality that the others looked at him in blank silence.

The silence was broken by a tremendous sigh. All eyes turned to Preston Jax, who had risen and was leaning against the wall, his chin jerking galvanically.

"Well?" said Kent.

"What about me?" asked the Star-master miserably.

Kent's fingers twitched at his ear lobe. "Well, what about you?" he repeated.

"What are you going to do with me?

"You? Oh! You go back to Irene," said Kent, with his half smile. "That's your sentence, if Mrs. Blair approves."

The astrologer drew a quick breath. The light of a great relief softened his hard little eyes. A startled look widened them as Marjorie Blair, her own trouble forgotten for the moment, rose and went over to him, the reflection of another's happiness shining in her face and making it doubly lovely. A ring glinted in her outstretched hand.

"Take this," she said softly, "for your Irene. May you be very, very happy together!"

For the space of five seconds Preston Jax's chin was motionless. Then a minor cataclysm convulsed it. Speech emerged from that facial quake, in a half-stutter, half-blubber, wholly absurd and laughter-provoking and heart-moving.

"Wh-wh-whut'll I say? Whut'll I do, to thank you, ma'am? I—I—I'll tell you this. It's me for the straight-and-narrow from now on. And if ever you or Professor Kent or any of you want an A-1, special charted, extra-celestial star-reading for self or friends, you—you—you c-c-c-come—" He made a rush for the hallway, and the door banged a period to his emotion.

"I think," said Chester Kent gravely, "that lesson will last."

As Marjorie Blair stood smiling, soft-eyed, at the door whence the overcome Star-master had disappeared, Sedgwick started to pass. With quick and unexpected tact, Alexander Blair drew the sheriff and the lawyer aside, giving to the young people their moment. She looked up at Sedgwick with lifted eyebrows.

"Are you not going to speak to me?" she said sorrowfully.

"What is there to say, except one thing—and that I may not say now."

"No, no!" she whispered, in affright. "But say you forgive me."

"You! For what?"

"For having believed, even for an instant what Father Blair said, that you were the murderer."

Sedgwick smiled bravely. "That is all past."

"And you'll think of me at least kindly?"

"I'll think of you with every beat of my heart," he said passionately.

Across her face passed the look of fairy wistfulness that was all her own. "No," she said, "it would be better—for both of us—that you should forget, for the time."

He leaned over her:

"'What shall assuage the unforgotten pain
And teach the unforgetful to forget?'"

he quoted very low.

"And yet," she persisted, "it would be easier, now that I am going away."

"Going away! For long?"

She nodded with compressed lips. Sedgwick turned very white.

"Oh, don't look like that!" she faltered. "I can't bear it! Can't you see that, after what has happened, I must go? I must have time to forget. There is so much to forget! Surely you can be patient—and trust."

Again he smiled at her, with a courage shining through his pain that brought the quick tears to her eyes.

"Yes, I can wait and trust—and love." Again he leaned to her:

"'And think how she, far from me, with like eyes
Sees, through the untuneful bough the wingless skies.'"

He drew her gaze to his own, held it for the space of a heart-beat, and was gone.

To Be Continued.

GET FREE PLANS.

Readers of The Weekly Blade who are at all interested in farm buildings, whether they contemplate the erection of barns in the near future or simply like to pore over plans and specifications with a view to knowing more about the subject, will do well to write to the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, Room 112 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La. This association is putting out a large number of booklets ostensibly for the purpose of informing the public as to the merits of cypress lumber, but the plans and specifications contained in these books are of such far-reaching interest and value to the farmers of the country that we feel as if we are doing our readers a kindness when we advise them to send for one or more of the volumes comprising this Cypress Pocket Library. Take for instance Vol. 20—this contains plans and specifications for three barns, one of which is a large dairy barn; a hog house, a corn crib, a hen house, a conservatory and a frame silo, and the plans and specifications contained in the book are sufficient for all practical uses. Any carpenter can without difficulty build any of the structures without other instructions than those contained in the book. Vol. 36 is the carpentry book, which deals with making easy a dozen or more usually hard jobs of house and barn building. Vol. 37 is the big silo book. This contains 112 pages of text with full plans and specifications for building what is known as the "Even-Temperature Silo." Please mention this paper in writing for these books.

The Dollar Mark

MANY people like to think that the American dollar mark is a corruption of the symbol "U. S." Others have held to the old historian's idea that it is a replica of the pillars of Hercules. Prof. Forian Cajori of Colorado has knocked all these pleasing fancies in the head by proving, with ancient manuscripts, that the dollar mark is really a corruption of the old Spanish abbreviation for peso—a dollar.

Prof. Cajori looked over thousands of manuscripts to get at his facts, says the East Oregonian. He started with the idea that the dollar mark was an abbreviation of the word "dollar," but as he says, "we had to throw our idea overboard as a useless burden."

Then he got the clue. When our Spanish colonists first wrote the word "pesos," one of which is about a dollar they spelled it out in full. Then it got down to "ps." When it was written hurriedly the "p" and "s" were superimposed, as he shows from ancient writings, and gradually the dollar mark came into use—"p" was written over "s."

Says Prof. Cajori "It has been established that the dollar mark is the lineal descendant of the Spanish abbreviation 'ps' for 'pesos,' that the change from the florescent 'ps' to $ was made about 1775 by English-Americans who came in business relations with the Spanish-Americans, and that the earliest printed dollar mark dates back to the year 1797."

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

The Uruguay national nursery has given to the municipalities of the republic 200,000 shade trees, which will be planted in the cities and towns this year.

SKUNK — We pay top prices for Skunk, Mink, Muskrat and all Raw Furs. Price List Free. M. J. Jewett & Sons, Redwood, N. Y., Dept. 17.

Why Not Save the Middleman's Profit and Ship Your **FURS** to where they bring most? No market like New York. Send for price list and ship to M. F. PFAELZER & CO., 119 W. 29th St. (Desk 8), New York City.

RAW FURS

Are you a trapper? Are you a dealer? For top quotations, square grading, prompt returns, ship to us. No commission. We pay express and mail charges.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND SHIPPING TAGS. MENTION THIS PAPER

References: Greenwich Bank. East River National Bank, New York

BENJAMIN DORMAN, Inc.

RAW FURS, GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL

147 West Twenty-Fourth Street : : : New York

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

Will some reader please tell the kind of feed and amount to give to 12 pigs after weaning in order to make them grow large as fast as possible.—W., Camden, Ohio.

I have a Jersey heifer which I have been trying to breed since May, but so far have not been successful. Can anyone tell what to give her to cause her to breed?—E., Salem, Ore.

Soil Management.

"To be careless in the treatment of the soil is as fatal to profitable agriculture as to be indifferent in the care of live stock upon the farm," declares A. R. Whitson, chief of the Wisconsin soils laboratory, established by the last legislature to aid Wisconsin farmers. What he says further applies equally well to farmers of other states.

"We seem content to stop with the knowledge that there is something decidedly wrong with our fields. We know that at one time they yielded much better crops, but we willingly rest with the conclusion that they are 'wearing out.' Large areas of soils even in this state are acid and, as a consequence, will not yield as plentifully as they should. We have to determine by means of a very simple test whether or not our fields are acid and if so, apply a known and dependable remedy.

"When a farmer finds that he cannot get a good stand of thrifty clover on his land, when he sees that certain weeds, such as corn spurry and sheep sorrel, grow readily in his fields, he could, by obtaining a small quantity of blue litmus paper at his drugstore, easily test his own soil to find if it is acid. Soil acidity is responsible in many instances, for the failure of seeding of alfalfa and clover. Growing in soils well supplied with lime, these plants are able to obtain the nitrogen essential for their growth through the work of certain kinds of bacteria or germs which penetrate the smaller roots, forming lumps or swellings, called nodules. Each of these nodules is a tiny chemical laboratory, in which nitrogen gas is built up into compounds for use by the plant."

Enemy of the San Jose Scale.

Reports from Pennsylvania and Kentucky herald the discovery of a parasite that will destroy the San Jose scale. It is predicted that this new insect will mean a saving of millions of dollars to the farmers of this country. It is said to be a mere yellow speck, hardly recognizable as an insect except by its movements, yet it is a highly organized, four-winged fly belonging to the same group of insects as the honey bee. Its young, a small white grub, lives within the bodies of the scale insect and comes out when maturity is reached. Of course, this means the death of the scale.

Professor Garman, entomologist of the Kentucky station, speaks very highly of this latest addition to the beneficial insect world and intimates that it may be of great benefit to orchard owners everywhere. Dr. Surface, of Pennsylvania, holds a similar opinion.

Just how effective this insect is going to be in ridding our fruit trees of the injurious San Jose scale remains to be seen. It is to be hoped that it may prove all that is claimed for it. For a number of years the destruction and threats of destruction by the San Jose scale have hung like a pall over the fruit growing and nursery business of this country, discouraging and thwarting, increasing expense and reducing profits until the very name of San Jose scale has become a sort of nightmare to the men who produce fruit for the market. In spite of all that has been done to prevent, this scale has spread steadily and has now completely occupied about all the best fruit growing territory of the United States. Fruit growers have never had to deal with a pest so difficult to suppress and so generally and constantly destructive to all deciduous tree fruits since fruit growing became a business in America. Thorough spraying has been the most effective method of control, and should still be relied upon until something else has proved to be better. It will be some time before enough parasites can be grown and scattered over the country to eradicate the scale, so in the meantime we should continue to spray our trees, and do the work regularly and thoroughly.

LIVE STOCK

Feeding the Brood Sow.

When the pigs are weaned the sow should be fed largely on pasture during the pasture season, and thin slops and vegetables in winter. Heavy feeding will cause a continued strong flow of milk, resulting in udder troubles. The milk will dry up naturally in a few days when the sow may again be placed on full feed.

If she comes through the suckling period thin, she should be fed liberally after the milk has dried up, so she will gain flesh and strength for the future farrowing season. Give her less corn and more milk and middlings. More corn, of course, may be fed the sow in cold than in warm weather for the production of body heat. At no time should the brood sow be "hog fat."

Cause and Cure of Sweeny.

The common cause of sweeny, or wasting of the muscles of the shoulder, is sprain of the parts, brought about when a young colt is plowing or pulling hard in any way. It is most commonly caused when the colt is placed in the furrow, as then it is constantly slipping in and out of the furrow. It is best to place a colt on the land side when learning to plow.

In many instances so-called sweeny is wasting of the muscles of the shoulder, due to some chronic foot disease which causes lameness. Navicular disease or chronic corn or ringbone commonly leads to wasting of the muscles of the shoulder. It is therefore necessary in every case, to decide what is the true cause. If it is from lameness the muscles will grow in again, if the lameness is cured.

In ordinary sweeny without lameness the animal should be kept at work, and three times a day the wasted parts should be thoroughly rubbed and the skin pulled away from the flesh. At night a strong liniment may be rubebd in. If lameness is present stop working the horse, and rub with liniment twice daily. In addition massage the wasted parts, or have the parts blistered with cerate of cantharides, after removal of the hair. The blister may have to be repeated several times, at intervals of two or three weeks.

Making Fat Lambs.

Corn silage with a grain ration puts excellent gains on feeding lambs. Silage alone, however, was found not the most profitable ration at the South Dakota station. The stock was maintained in good thrift, but would not eat enough silage to get fat. Out of 10 head fed, only five made a gain during 67 days of feeding.

Sweet clover fed with grain was found satisfactory for fatening lambs in the same experiment, the sweet clover ranking next to alfalfa hay. Pea hay was also satisfactory. Shredded corn fodder gave the poorest results of all roughages, not showing up as well, ton for ton, as prairie hay.

Of several hundred head of lambs fattened at this station during the last 11 years, the largest gains were made with those which received alfalfa hay with grain. Lambs fed on alfalfa and grain made an average daily gain of over one-half pound during the 61-day period. Oats and shelled corn mixed half and half by weight is a good ration.

THE DAIRY

Dehorning Calves.

The subject of dehorning calves is now more easily solved than it was years ago. Instead of dehorning by the painful process of clipping and sawing, the farmers of today have learned the value and economy of caustic potash for the purpose. This treatment must be applied as soon as the "button like" horns can be felt. We always make it a rule to dehorn our calves when from five to ten days old if possible, and when this is neglected any longer than this the dehorning is found to be a more difficult task. There is no danger of any blood poisoning or any other infection at this age.

Before applying the potash we remove all hair from about the horns close to the skin. The potash is moistened slightly and rubbed over the skin which covers the point of the horns until the skin is white. We have not found it necessary to rub the skin until the blood comes, as this will cause unnecessary pain and soreness. One application of potash, if properly applied, is sufficient to prevent the growth of the horns. To avoid injury to the operator's hands, we wrap the potash in heavy paper so as to protect the hands and fingers. The potash should not be moistened too much or the liquid will run down the calf's head and cause unnecessary pain. We always fasten the calf securely to avoid applying the potash anywhere except on the horns. One stick of caustic potash if preserved properly in a tightly corked bottle will serve to dehorn several calves. W. H. N.

Feed Affects Butter.

The effect of certain feeds upon the quality of butter is a factor which is not always taken into consideration by the dairyman. Where a dairy herd is kept for milk, those feeds which increase the flow of milk are as a rule fed and little account is taken of the manner in which they affect the composition of the milk other than that they shall impart to it no ill flavor or color. When a dairy herd is kept for butter making, however, the effect of the feed given is apt to enter to quite an extent in the composition of the butter fat and the resultant quality of the butter.

When a cow shows a tendency to produce soft butter, care must be exercised in feeding gluten meal or corn meal as these feeds tend the make the butter of a softer consistency. With a cow of this sort cotton seed meal can be fed to advantage. This will tend to make the butter more firm, but on excess will cause it to be hard and tallowy and this is even more objectionable than being too soft.

Ensilage also seems to tend to produce a soft butter. This may be remedied by putting in some hay with the roughage of the ration as hay seems to make the butter harder.

When skim milk is fed back to the cows the effect is similar to that of gluten feed or corn meal and a softer butter is had. This is rarely done, however, as much greater returns may be had by feeding all skim milk and buttermilk to the calves or to the hogs and poultry.

Those feeds which tend to produce a hard tallowy butter should be especially avoided as butter of this quality is apt to be mistaken for oleomargerine. An easy test to distinguish between "oleo" and butter is to drop a piece of either in a hot frying pan. If it is "oleo" it will crackle and sputter; if butter it will melt down and merely froth on the surface.

WORKS ALL DAY

And Studies at Night on Grape-Nuts Food.

Some of the world's great men have worked during the day and studied evenings to fit themselves for greater things. But it requires a good constitution generally to do this.

A Ga. man was able to keep it up with ease after he had learned the sustaining power of Grape-Nuts, although he had failed in health before he changed his food supply. He says:

"Three years ago I had a severe attack of stomach trouble which left me unable to eat anything but bread and water.

"The nervous strain at my office from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. and improper foods caused my health to fail rapidly. Cereal and so-called "Foods" were tried without benefit until I saw Grape-Nuts mentioned in the paper.

"In hopeless desperation I tried this food and at once gained strength, flesh and appetite. I am now able to work all day at the office and study at night, without the nervous exhaustion that was usual before I tried Grape-Nuts.

"It leaves me strengthened, refreshed, satisfied; nerves quieted and toned up, body and brain waste restored. I would have been a living skeleton, or more likely a dead one by this time, if it had not been for Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

POULTRY

Duck Notes.

Duck raising is one of the most profitable branches of the poultry business.

For market purposes the Pekin duck is best. For eggs the Indian Runner takes the lead.

Indian Runners are good foragers and light eaters.

Ducks are never troubled with lice, neither do they have cholera or roup.

The Indian Runners grow very rapidly and begin laying early. They lay a large white egg. These eggs have a very fine flavor.

You will find the eggs not as fertile if you let the ducks grow thin.

Give the ducklings plenty of air and stuff them with feed. Sprinkle sand over their feed as this will be a sure way of them getting as much as they need.

Watch that the ducks have suitable attention and regular feed. A few well cared for pay better than too many that are slighted.

Keep a good cat or two around the poultry plant as it will save you lots of trouble with mice and rats.

Good house, good feed, good tools and cleaniness are four essentials of poultry keeping.

Paultry as a Side Line.

A Missouri man writes that he has some doubt about the advisability of raising fruit and poultry in combination. He says that in the summer time it keeps him and his family busy looking after the fruit and naturally the poultry must be neglected.

Of course in the winter season he has plenty of time for the poultry, but asks whether it would not be better to concentrate on either the fruit or the poultry.

It all depends on the man. As a rule, poultry and fruit make a fine combination. One good-sized boy, or boy and girl, can take care of a flock of 500 chickens right along during the busy season and still find some time to work with the fruit when the marketing period comes along.

By the time potatoes, melons, grapes and most other fruits are ready for market the chickens require little care. The hatching season is over and the chickens are pretty well grown and all that is necessary is to feed and water them and keep the premises clean.

On a fruit farm there ought to be a good range for the birds to run at will, when less care is required than if they are cooped up. It would certainly be better to employ extra help during the two or three weeks' rush of fruit marketing than to neglect the chickens, because if they were not kept up to the mark during the summer months the egg production during the winter season is sure to fall off.

However, if a man feels that he has more work with his fruit and chickens than he can properly attend to, it would be wise to dispose of one and concentrate all his energy on the other.

Many people fail in all kinds of business because they spread out too much—that is, they try to do too many things without having time or capital to do either properly, with the result that neither are made to produce maximum results, while some fail altogether.

THE ORCHARD

Protection Against Rabbits.

All small fruit trees and some ornamental and shade trees should be protected against rabbits and mice during the winter. The orchardist should see to this work before snowy weather, as the rabbits do most damage when the grass, clover, vegetables, etc., are covered with snow, so they cannot find them to eat. Then they will hunt for the young trees, root sprouts, etc., to feast upon the tender bark.

The orchard or yard in which your trees are planted, also adjacent field, should be cleaned as much as possible of the tall grass, weeds, littler, rail and brush piles, etc. Then the rabbits and mice will have no harbor or place of protection and there will be very few to contend with.

Trees can be protected in two different ways—by wrapping or painting. For wrapping, use old newspapers, cornstalks, thin strips of wood, as shingles or laths, wire window screen, roofing or tarred paper. These must be tied securedly and entirely cover the trunk to a height that the rabbits cannot reach. All of these wrappings should be removed in the spring, except the window screen, which can be left on if there is sufficient space for the tree to grow.

Here are three cheap and effective solutions or washes: Smear blood upon the tree as high up as the rabbits can reach. This will generally keep away rabbits, but not mice.

Make a thick lime whitewash, into which place paris green or arsenate of lead and paint the tree as a protection from both rabbits and mice.

Take equal proportions of lime, sulphus and soot and make into a thick paint with fresh cow manure and smear the trees.

THE GARDEN

Cellar Blanched Celery.

Take the plants when the ground is wet, so that a fair amount of earth will stick to the roots. Put some fine soil on the floor or in a box in a dark corner and stand the plants upon this upright and closely crowded. More sand or soil may be packed over the roots and around the stalks.

If the stalks lose their succulence, the roots should be moistened, yet water should not be brought in contact with the leaves or they will rot. The green leaves will not get white, but it's the new growth, the heart, that comes out nice, white and tender. Be sure to have plants stand upright and in the dark.

Storing of Cabbage.

It is often desirable to store cabbage for home use in the winter and decaying cabbages give off such an unpleasant odor that it is a very objectionable practice to store them in the cellar. In those families where sauer kraut is relished, the question of storing cabbage is easily handled, for it can be stored as sauer kraut, but where this dish is not liked, it is necessary to store the cabbage in some other way.

If cabbages can be stored out of doors, they keep in better condition, besides removing the unpleasantness of storing inside.

It is a practice with many farmers to dig trenches about eight or ten inches deep, and wide enough to hold three or four cabbage heads. The cabbages are pulled after cold weather sets in and after placing a small amount of straw in the bottom of the trench, the cabbages are set in with the heads downward. Then the ditch is covered with dirt, leaving just the cabbage roots sticking out. In the winter when a cabbage is needed for dinner, it may be easily obtained by digging away a small amount of the dirt surrounding the root and then the cabbage can be pulled out.

There are several advantages of this method of storage. In addition to the reason started above, the cabbage keep better out of doors. It is a well known fact that as soon as these crops get dead ripe, they start to decay and go "down hill." Now the longer one can keep them in a ripening state, the better they keep and the less danger there will be from rotting. It is for the same reason that cabbages are often stored for winter while they are yet very green. They go on maturing in storage and the colder the storage conditions, the slower is the maturing process. Slight freezes and thaws do not hurt the eating qualities of cabbages; it is the alternate hard freezing and thawing which does them the harm and so if they are eight or ten inches below the ground, they are out of danger of hard frosts and so far below that they will not be affected by the winter thaws.

The very fact that the heads are kept cool tells why they would be less liable to rots. Since the cabbages are placed with the heads downward, all the rain or moisture is conducted downward off from the head, not into it. If these vegetables are stored in this manner and near to the house they are very accessible nad may be gotten and prepared as easily as when they are stored in the cellar.

The advantages of outdoor storage for cabbage are: 1. The elimination of foul odors from the cellar; 2, the vegetables will keep better and longer, and 3, they are easily gotten and prepared for meals.

FARM NOTES

The largest and oldest fruit tree in the state of Washington is claimed to be the famous Frazer apple tree in the orchard of C. R. Frazer, about 20 miles from Walla Walla, Wash. It has been bearing 40 years and it yields approximately three tons of fruit every year.

In estimating the multiplication of weeds, it is stated that a single pepper plant will produce 18,000 seeds; dandelions, 12,000; plantain, 47,000, and burdock, 43,000.

Texas is found to be the greatest bee state in the Union. Last year the state alone produced more than 15,000,000 pounds of honey valued at $3,500,000. The state holds approximately 600,000 swarms valued at $5,500,000, and they are said to be increasing rapidly.

During the year 1911 the United States exported over 1,500,000 barrels of apples valued at about $5,500,000 and nearly a million boxes of oranges valued at about $2,500,000. A large proportion of these apples and oranges found British purchasers.

Do not make it your business to always be pointing out the other fellow's mistakes. It is just possible he could turn the tables on you.

A record made by 60 hens owned by Henry Johnson, of Glenville, N. J., which laid 1,036 eggs in February, has been surpassed. Alderman Irving Deveree, of Tarrytown, says he owns an Andalusian hen which lays regularly two eggs a day.

Frederick Marshall, superintendent of the Greenwich High School, of Connecticut, is the owner of a duck which he claims laid recently its twenty-eighth egg in fourteen days. The eggs are all of even size and there is nothing about them that is out of the ordinary.

Four thousand pounds of Siberian eggs were imported from Russia by way of Liverpool and placed in bond in Philadelphia. They are reported to be in excellent condition.

To conserve the snows of the Blue Mountains in the Wenaha Forest Reserve, the government forestry bureau is planning to treat thousands of acres with shrubbery and develop dormant springs. There will be double the water supply in the summer, it is believed, when the treatment of the mountain forest is completed.

According to railroad reports, prairie fires destroyed over $400,000 worth of property in Nebraska in a single week.

The Idaho Indians are taking considerable interest in the fruit-raising business. The Indian school there has a good supply of young fruit trees which have been propagated in the school nursery, and young fruit trees have been given to Indians who will agree to give the tree proper care.

A government bulletin says that peanuts will do for the south what alfalfa has done for the west. Peanuts will grow on poor land and live stock will thrive on them. The tops make fine hay and it is also estimated that the nuts will produce 600 pounds of pork to the acre.

Apples have been growing successfully at an altitude of 4,500 feet in British Columbia.

One valuable lesson the manure spreader has taught is the use of small quantities applied frequently. It makes possible what can be, but is seldom done—light application.

This season marks the extension of the practice of winter shearing. It is declared that the extra cost of housing required for winter shearing pays large returns.

The man who is trying to raise hogs without pasture and forage crops is like a puppy chasing his tail. He gets plenty of exercise, but nothing else.

A Holstein cow 3 years old, owned by E. Lamunion of Saiville, N. Y., is reported to have averaged over 80 pounds of milk per day, from which was made 29 pounds of butter for seven days.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE QUAIL

Bird Eats Many Kinds of Insects and Really Does No Damage.

The natural food of the quail consists of the seeds of the vast number of plants known as weeds, with a little foliage of the same, especially in winter, when the leaves are young and tender. Considering how small is the amount of fruit usually found in the stomach of this bird, it is a surprise to learn that it sometimes does serious damage to vineyards. Investigation, however, shows that, as in most other similar cases, the injury results only when too many birds gather in a limited area.

Nearly all the complaints against the quail for eating fruit are that it visits vineyards in immense numbers and eats grapes. When thousands visit a vineyard, even if only occasionally, and each bird eats or spoils at least one grape, the result is disastrous.

In the writers' interviews with California fruit growers, only one mentioned the quail as harmful. His ranch was situated along the hills on the side of a narrow valley, adjacent to wild grazing land with much chaparral and forest, among which the quail lived. In this case the annual loss was estimated two or three tons of grapes.

In the laboratory investigation of the food of these quail 619 stomachs were examined. Animal food, principally insects, amounted to 3 per cent of the food, and 97 per cent vegetable food. This latter consists of seeds of plants, most of which are of noxious or troublesome species.

Ants appear to be a favorite animal food, but the quail will eat caterpillars, beetles, grasshoppers, flies, spiders, snails and scale insects.

In this connection the following extract from a letter from Dr. W. G. Chambers of Los Angeles is interesting:

"Last May during the hatching season one of my female quail died a week prior to completing the hatch. An incandescent light of 8 candlepower was substituted, the result being 15 baby quail, very wild at first, not understanding human sounds or language, but finally becoming as docile as pet chickens. They were raised in my back yard, running at large after the first week.

"A number of Marguerite bushes which grow in profusion in the yard

were so infested with black scale that I had decided to uproot them and had postponed doing so as the little quail worked so persistently among the branches; upon investigation I discovered them eating the scale and twittering happily; they would swallow the fully developed scale and thoroughly clean the branches of all those undeveloped."

From numerous experiments and careful analysis of the food of the California quail it is apparent that under normal conditions the farmer and fruit-grower have nothing to fear from its ravages. When, however, large areas of chaparral are cleared and brought under cultivation, it is natural that the products of garden and vineyard should be eaten to greater or less extent by quail, which abound in such localities.

On the other hand, its seed-eating record is in its favor. Usually there is little difficulty in getting rid of superfluous game birds; in fact, in most cases the trouble is to prevent the extermination. A bird so large, so easily trapped, so valuable for food and withal one whose pursuit affords such excellent sport as the valley quail, will rarely become numerous enough to do serious damage, and then only locally and under unusual conditions.—F. E. L. Beal.

CAN STERILIZE DISHES

New Machine and Metal Tank Value in Home.

A simple type of dish-washing machine has been invented and placed on the market. This machine consists of a cylindrical metal tank finished in aluminum and mounted on four short legs with casters to permit easy rolling about the kitchen or from kitchen to china closet.

A pump placed in the center of the tank, and operated by the lever at the top of the machine, works in such a way as to throw the hot water in a strong stream against and among the dishes. China is placed at the bottom of the tank, all pieces being turned toward the center and arranged to drain easily, while glass and silverware are placed in a wire basket near the top of the tank.

After all pieces are in place, boiling water is poured into the tank and sprinkled with soap powder, the tank is closed, and the pump handle is worked for one or two minutes.—Popular Mechanics.

ALIMONY INCOME TAX PUZZLE

Nat Goodwin's Situation Test Case Before Treasury Chiefs.

Washington, Nov. 7.—If Nat Goodwin pays more than $3,000 a year alimony to each of his ex-wives must he or the wives pay the income tax? This question vexed the treasury department officials today, but they admitted that it was not particularly his sake that they were worried, but for the sake of a puzzled army of other ex-husbands.

CANADA'S OFFERING To The Settler

The American Rush to Western Canada is the Talk of the Country

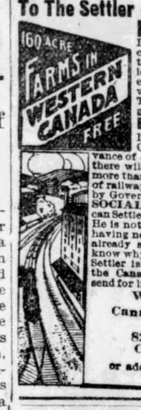
Free Homesteads in Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. There are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years' time are worth from $20 to $35 per acre. These lands are well adapted for grain growing and cattle raising.

Excellent Railway Facilities

In many cases the railway is in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler within more than ten or twelve miles from a station of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his countrymen already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the American Settler is so prosperous write to any of the Canadian Government Agents and send for literature, rates, &c., to

W. S. NETHERY
Canadian Government Agent,
82 E. Rich St.,
Columbus, Ohio.
or address Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.



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Guaranteed 1 year. Cheaper saws—only $10 saw to which 7 ft. table can be added. Operates easily. Write for catalogue now and save money. No middleman's profit.

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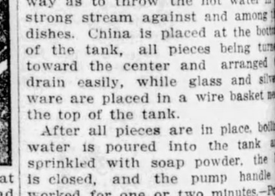

BIG AMUSEMENT PACKAGE...10 Cents

63 Splendid Games, Checker and Chess with men, Set Dominoes, Fox & Geese, 9 Men Morris, Authors—48 cards, 55 late Sports, Escort & Acquaintance Cards, 12 Fun Cards, 63 Magic Tricks, 64 Great Puzzles, 70 Toasts, 224 Jolly Jokes and Riddles, Money Making Secrets, 12 Love Letters, 125 Ways to Make Money, How to Charm others, How to Tell Fortunes, 50 other things to entertain the whole family all winter. This big 96-page book with Ticket good for Watch Chain & Charm, for life-like picture, all for 10c.

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Farmers Sons Wanted with horse, stock and fair education to work in an office. $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Ont.

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TCHED AND BURNED TERRIBLY

ace All Covered With Eruption. Unable to Get Rest. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

283 No. Union St., Aurora, Ill. — "My ment started with a little pimple and it ways itched and burned terribly. I scratched it and in a few days my face was all covered with sores. It ran up to my eyes and the day after I could not see out of my right eye. I was unable to get any rest. I couldn't go to bed, being afraid of getting the clothing all soiled, although I had my face all bandaged.

"I was given two jars of salve but it kept tting worse. It was something like a nning sore because every time I used some the salve I had to wrap bandages around r neck to keep the water and pus from nning down my body. After I had the uble two months my mother told me I uld try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I te for a sample and in a few days I re-ived these and washed my face with the uticura Soap and put on some Cuticura intment and the next morning my face felt l and somewhat relieved. After using e sample I bought some Cuticura Soap d Ointment at the drug store. I followed s treatment just twenty-six days and after ng one cake of Cuticura Soap and two es of Cuticura Ointment I was cured." gned) George Miller, Jan. 1, 1913.

Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Oint-nt (50c.) are sold everywhere. A single is often sufficient when all else fails. eral sample of each mailed free, with p, Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuti-a, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cu-ura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

FT FLAYED BY LABORITE

attle, Wash., Nov. 8.—Frank Mor-n, secretary of the American Fed-tion of Labor, addressing the stern Labor Immigration Congress y, denounced former President for vetoing the immigration bill ed a year ago, and declaring that loyers who opposed this bill were on "tearing down the civilization the country to fatten their own es."

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DISCOVERY AIDS WEATHER TIPPING

Prof. Frost Says Sun Radiators Make Possible Long Forecasts.

Farmers, perhaps, will know six months in advance what kind of crop weather they will have the following summer if scientific studies of the sun progress as rapidly as they have during the last few years.

This was one of the many points advanced lately by Prof. Edwin B. Frost, director of the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., in a synopsis of recent discoveries of the sun's relations to the earth. The article is based on the work done by the late Prof. S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, and his successors, C. G. Abbot and F. E. Fowle, and the observations of the work of German scientists made during Prof. Frost's recent European trip.

"Solar Constant" a Misnomer.

The scientists have discovered the "solar constant is something of a misnomer, as it is, in fact, a variable and its radiation is not steady from day to day, as supposed.

"It should not be inferred that a sudden small change in the sun's radiation produces an immediaate effect in the terrestrial temperature," Prof. Frost states. "The earth's atmosphere takes up these changes and gradually communicates them to the earth's surface. How soon and to what degree remains to be investigated. Continuous study, extended, perhaps, over many years, will be required to determine if these changes in radiation can be predicted in advance and if the laws can be determined which govern them. It is evidently a most practical problem, touching the interests of every inhabitant of the earth."

Accuracy Not Yet Possible.

"How accurate a prediction can be made at this time regarding future seasonable changes?" Prof. Frost was asked.

"I would not say an accurate prediction could be made at this time," was the reply. "How long will it be before the scientists can safely predict? Well, in 25 years I hope they will know more than now."

This is taken to indicate the old and more or less reliable farmer's almanac will be in use for several years to come.

Prof. Frost points out that present day appraisals of the power of the sun's rays must be greatly modified, in view of the discoveries of Profs. Abbot and Fowle. The figures of their predecessor, Prof. Langley, are considered too high by 50 per cent., and the estimates of the dictionaries and text books must be reduced by 20 to 33 per cent.

Radiation Discovery Important.

The discovery of the radiation of the sun's heat, however, is considered the greatest of recent solar discoveries, because, as Prof. Frost observes, "the inhabitants of the earth are entirely dependent for their existence upon the results of agriculture, and nothing is more certain than that the radiation from the sun lies at the basis of the principal weather elements in the earth's atmosphere."

DODGING INCOME TAX DANGEROUS

Fine of $2,000 With a Prison Sentence May Be Imposed.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Those who attempt to avoid payment of the income tax will get into serious trouble, treasury department officials said today. They pointed out that the law provides that persons who fail to make returns or make fraudulent returns will be punished by a fine of not less than $2,000 or imprisonment for one year or both, at the discretion of the court.

Of course, the government is going to rely somewhat on the honesty of the individual, but there will be other ways of finding out if such returns are in proper shape. For instance, a corps of 334 deputy collectors, besides special agents and inspectors, will be selected to enforce the provisions of the law. The deputy collectors are to co-operate with the collectors of internal revenue, while the agents and inspectors will work directly unler the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo believes that the regulations thus far issued, providing for the collection of the tax on incomes at the source, are not as complicated as some persons believe. He thinks that after they have been in operation a while there will be little or no need for any change. He admits they were got out somewhat hurriedly in order to take effect November 1, and that perhaps they may need amending.

FAMOUS SURGEON IS DEAD

Dr. McBurney Was Called to Attend McKinley.

By the Associated Press.

Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 7.—Dr. Charles McBurney, the New York surgeon, died suddenly at his home, Cherry Hill, here today.

Dr. McBurney returned from a hunting trip in Maine last Saturday. He had appeared in his usual health until this morning.

Dr. McBurney, after a practice of nearly 40 years in New York, retired to his country estate here in 1907. During his residence in Stockbridge he had been an enthusiastic follower of outdoor life and sports.

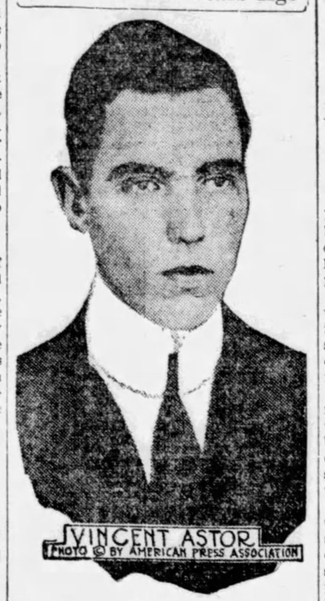
Dr. McBurney was born at Roxbury, Mass., 68 years ago. He was a graduate of Harvard College and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. During his professional life he was connected, as visiting or consulting surgeon, with many New York hospitals, and for a time was professor of clinical surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

When President McKinley was shot in 1901, Dr. McBurney was called from Stockbridge and took charge of the case upon his arrival in Buffalo.

LEAVES FORTUNE IN STAMPS

New York, Nov. 7.—A unique legacy has been left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the collection of postage stamps valued at $250,000 belonging to the late Max E. Bernheimer. It will be the first collection of its kind in the Metropolitan Museum. It holds more than 50,000 varieties, distributed in 49 volumes. It will require 600 cases.

Astor to Wed Girl He Knew Years Ago



New York, Nov. 8.—Vincent Astor confirmed, through his secretary, today the announcement that he was engaged to marry Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, of Staatsburg, N. Y. The wedding, it is said, will take place next spring. Young Astor inherited about $65,000,000 from the estate of his father, the late Col. John Jacob Astor, who perished on the Titanic.

He will be 22 years old this month. The bride-to-be is 20. The Astor country place adjoins that of the Huntingtons at Staatsburg, which is a few miles north of Poughkeepsie.

The young people have known each other since childhood. Miss Huntington is rather tall, with brown hair and blue eyes. She is the granddaughter of the late William B. Dinsmore, a millionaire resident of Tuxedo. Her mother, who was Miss Helen Gray Dinsmore, is well known in New York, Newport and Tuxedo.

ENGLAND MAY YET LET WOMEN VOTE

Decided Efforts Made to Put Suffrage in Liberal Program.

London, Nov. 7.—Decided efforts are being made to induce the British government to come to an agreement with the suffragists, whereby a measure for the enfranchisement of women can be made a part of the official program of the Liberal party.

Some of the suffragist leaders declare that this movement has obtained considerable headway. A significant feature of the conferences has been the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick William Pethick-Lawrence, who left the folds of the Women's Social and Political Union at the request of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and who took with them their paper, "Votes for women."

It is known that the government will consider only a compromise based on an unqualified repudiation of the Women's Social and Political Union and all its militant methods.

Hitherto the constitutional suffragists have refused to criticize formally the actions of their militant sisters, declaring that it was bad tactics to question the action of the militant organization; but several of the prominent constitutional suffragist leaders now express themselves as willing to abandon this attitude. They have, they declare, become convinced that suppression of the militants is the only hope of securing the parliamentary suffrage for women. Women already possess the municipal suffrage and may hold any civic office outside of parliament.

JEVVER SEE A MONOCLONIUS?

Look What Turrible Animals There Used to Be.

New York, Nov. 7.—Enough bones of the Monoclonius, or horned dinosaur, have at last been unearthed from the Red Deer river region in Alberta, Canada, to form the first complete skeleton of the prehistoric creature. Barnum Brown, of the staff of the American Museum of Nationa, History, has just returned to New York with a carload of bones of the dinosaur and other mammoth animals which flourished in the Red Deer river region some three million years ago, it is estimated.

Fragments of the bones which now make up the first complete skeleton of the monoclonius were first discovered in 1876. The skeleton complete shows that the creature stood about five feet high and was 15 feet long. Besides the monoclonius there were parts of three new species of the horned dinosauer, and sufficient material to complete the skeletons of ankylosaurus, a weird creature which had a coat resembling a suit of armor and carried a sort of club at the end of its tail. The discoveries make the dinosaurus collection of the National History Museum here the finest of the sort in the world.

ROOSEVELT TELLS OF PARTY POLICY

Explains to Argentinos Fight He and His Followers Are Making in U. S.

Buenos Aires, Nov. 8.—Theodore Roosevelt recited his political creed before an audience of Argentinos and outlined the work that he and his followers had set themselves to accomplish in the United States.

"We do not see all the steps that it will be necessary to take in the future in order to realize our ideals," he said. "But we do see the six, or eight, or a dozen steps which it is now necessary to take.

"These we shall take; and then the further steps will become clearer to us. We welcome the aid of those who believe in our taking these first steps, even though it may be that our ways shall be sundered from their ways in the remote future."

Col. Roosevelt spoke at length on the topic of recalling judicial decisions. In the United States, he said, certain great privileged interests had sought for two generations to rob the people of their sovereignty by dividing it between courts and legislatures and finally placing it in the courts through giving the courts political and non-judicial power. This was one of the grave evils which he and his followers sought to wipe out, he said.

Among the many reforms written on their program, he said, were these:

"We propose to make the process of constitutional amendment far easier, speedier, and simpler than at present.

"We wish to make the people the supreme arbiters between their servants, the court and the legislature, when the court and the legislature differ as to the proper interpretation of the constitution which the people made.

"We know that it is folly to try to make the fool the equal of the wise man, but we intend to control greed and cunning and brutality in high places, just as we control greed and cunning and brutality in low places.

"We intend to provide for the mother, whose husband, the breadwinner, has died.

"We intend to protect the right of children to their childhood.

"From the men and women who work hard with clean hands we intend to try to lift the burden of haunting fear of an old age of undeserved penury and misery.

"We intend that machinery shall be the handmaiden and not the mistress of humanity.

"We intend to make the government a most potent instrument in working for the uplifting of mankind."

M'COMBS IS MARRIED

Democratic Chairman Weds Mrs. Leiter's Sister.

London, Nov. 7.—William F. McCombs, of New York, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. John R. Williams, of Washington, D. C., were married today. The ceremony took place in the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Peter and St. Edward, Palace street, Westminster, and was performed by Father Bernard Vaughan.

The bride was unattended. Charles Woodruff Halsey, of New York, a classmate of McCombs at Princeton, acted as best man.

A distinguished congregation gathered in the chapel, including Walter Hines Page, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. Page; Myron T. Herrick, United States ambassador to France, and Mrs. Herrick; the Earl of Craven, the Countess of Craven, formerly Cornelia Bradley Martin, of New York; the Earl of Suffolk, the Countess of Suffolk, formerly Marguerite Hyde Leiter; the Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Mrs. C. W. Halsey, Major Colin Powys Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, formerly Nancy C. Leiter, Mrs. Richard Townsend and Mrs. Newhouse.

A wedding breakfast was given at the Ritz hotel after the ceremony.

SAN QUENTIN CUTS STRIPES

Famous Prison Puts on Reform—Convicts Celebrate.

San Quentin, Cal., Nov. 7.—When locking up time comes tonight at San Quentin penitentiary there will be worn but six striped suits. These will be used by the men in solitary confinement.

Around the bonfire which is to destroy the striped uniforms will stand nearly 2,000 convicts in gray cadet suits. Music of the prison band will muster out the historic convict marking.

Hereafter there will be marks for the different classes. A broad black band on the cap and a black crescent on the sleeve will be the marks of distinction.

BANK ROBBERS GET $12,000

Blow Safe in State Bank at Waltham, Minn.

Austin, Minn., Nov. 7.—The safe of the state bank at Waltham, Minn., 12 miles north of here, was blown open by robbers early this morning, and $12,000 taken. The bank had no night watchman.

The bandits are supposed to have entered the town in an automobile and escaped by the same means.

We Own and Offer

$500

Real Estate 5% Serial Notes

Secured by First Mortgage on Citizens Bank & Trust Company Building (Tampa, Florida)

GUARANTEED BY CITIZENS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY Tampa, Florida. (Capital and Surplus $600,000.)

Total Issue was.....$300,000
Paid and canceled June 1, 1913... 30,000

Outstanding.....$270,000
Property valued at over $500,000.

Sixty notes or $30,000 are payable annually for ten years, commencing June 1, 1913. Semi-annual interest coupons for $12.50 payable June 1st and Dec. 1st attached to each principal note. Principal and interest payable at the office of Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., Trustee in the Mortgage.

SECURITY! Each of the foregoing notes is secured by a First Deed of Trust on:

1st. Lots 6, 7 and 8 in Jackson's Subdivision of Block 38 of the General Map of Tampa, Florida, and being the N. W. corner of Franklin and Zach Sts., said lots having a frontage of 79 feet on Franklin St. by a depth of 100 feet on Zach St., together with the improvements thereon erected. This ground alone we have conservatively appraised at $100,000.00, it being unquestionably one of the most valuable corners in the retail section of the City of Tampa.

2d. Erected on the lot above described is a ten-story fireproof office and bank building of the most modern construction; steel frame, with stone and brick walls. The ground floor is occupied by the Citizens Bank & Trust Co. and by two retail stores. The upper floors contain 189 office rooms. The rental value of the building, not including the bank's quarters, is $62,100 per annum. This building has just been completed at a cost, EXCLUSIVE OF GROUND, of over $400,000, making the total valuation of the property covered by the mortgage in excess of $500,000. Illustration of the building appears above.

At the time this loan was made the title to the property was in the Citizens Realty Co., a subsidiary corporation of the Citizens Bank & Trust Co. The notes and deed of Trust were executed by the Realty Company and the notes were guaranteed as to payment of both principal and interest by the Citizens Bank & Trust Co. The property has, since its completion, been transferred to the bank, and the notes are carried as direct obligations of the banking institution.

The Citizens Bank & Trust Co., with a capital and surplus of $600,000, is one of the largest State banks in the State of Florida. Its resources are three and one-quarter million dollars.

This loan is reduced by annual payments of sixty notes or $30,000; the security, however, remains the same and the mortgage cannot be released until the entire issue of 600 notes is paid. The notes payable June 1, 1913, HAVE BEEN PAID AND CANCELED.

The Mercantile Trust Co. holds for the protection of the noteholders $200,000.00 fire and $100,000.00 tornado insurance.

Notes are all payable to bearer, but may be registered, without charge, in the name of purchaser.

Title to the property examined and approved by Edward B. Gunby, Attorney, of Tampa, Florida, as well as by our own Legal Department.

Notes may be redeemed by the maker on any interest maturity date at 102 and accrued interest.

TAMPA is the second largest city in Florida, and as a port of entry it stands seventh in importance in the United States. It is a city of varied industries and many manufacturing plants. It lies nearer to the eastern end of the Panama Canal than any other port of importance in the United States. The city has an excellent harbor, and having adequate facilities for handling traffic, a large amount of the trade coming through the canal should be distributed through Tampa, and likewise exports will be concentrated there for shipment. Real estate in Tampa is stable now and will grow in value as the city grows in importance.

We offer unsold maturities of the years 1916 to 1922, inclusive.

PRICE—TO NET PURCHASERS 5%. Notes may be purchased by mail from any part of the world. Delivery guaranteed.

REAL ESTATE LOAN DEPARTMENT

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY Eighth and Locust Streets Saint Louis, Mo.

Capital and Surplus $9,500,000

FESTUS J. WADE, President. J. B. MOBERLY, Real Estate Loan Officer.

The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

of news from the home folk. And, as always, the editor listened sympathetically, and, with thoughts far away, answered at times.

There was a whaling corn crop and it was mostly out of the way of frost. And the late pasture was drying up, and some folks were going to ship their hogs. Some folks would, but danged if he would! Some of his land, where it ran up in the bluff, hadn't done much, and he was going to turn in his hogs and let 'em take the yield. Dinged if he knew what was the matter with that land!

Wiley listened. Then he took a handful of pamphlets from his desk. "Ever see these, Burt? Government reports? Maybe your land is too sour?"

Hemminger was incredulous. Book farming wasn't much!

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said Wiley suddenly. "Next time Arne Vance comes back from the agricultural school, I'll get him and drive up there and he can analyze your soil."

Hemminger's pale eyes shone. "Would you, now? You're a busy man, Mr. Curran—runnin' fur congress and all!"

"I want to see you all."

"Sure. Folks would be delighted. Nobody comes up our way much. Up our way the wimmen still boil soap—we ain't much on newfangled notions upon the Broad Bottoms. But if Jake Vance's boy'd come—we—we'd all meet somewheres and have coffee—and you could talk to us, too, Mr. Curran!"

Wiley watched him with a sudden awakening hope. Do your folks like me up there, Burt? 'Way out in the bottom districts?"

"You come up our way. It's a right lonesome country, but we know you. Mr. Curran. You remember the time you got Abe Smith's boy out o' jail?"

Mr. Curran's mind went vaguely back five years.

"Our folks talk about that yit! Abe's boy hadn't done much but to git too much on board. And you got him out and sent him home!"

Hemminger was stuffing the government crop reports in his pocket. "If you'd come, Mr. Curran, folks would be proud. The News, they say up our way, it's never scared and it's never bought. And Abe Smith's boy—well, you come up!"

He went out, and when the editor saw his farm wagon rumble over the crossing his face was lit with a fine glow. Wiley wondered what he had said or done to bring Hemminger out of his despond—he had come beaten and humiliated from the supervisors' meeting—the lone board insurgent against the Tanner dominance over the rich farmers of the southern part of the county. Curran saw him away off, when he went up the path to the cottage where Aunt Abby's lamp shone—a lonely figure seated in a rude wagon that crawled up a gap of the bluff to the north between the somber harshness of the corn fields—a blur, fainter, drawing into the dusk, lost in the immensity of the dun earth, the autumn sky.

An hour later Curran was chopping his kindling by the fence. A drop of cold rain came out of the scud of cloud. Another—the vast bend of the uplands was lost in a gray veil, and he could hear the patter of drops on the tar-paper roof of his shop. He stood for a moment in the enrobing night, listening to this lulling murmur, the great dried lands sucking in the water, enriching themselves. The bear pastures would be green, the black corn bottoms and the fall sowing of the wheat would lave themselves and rest until the freeze came. And slowly it seemed to Curran that never had he loved it all before. The fat Midlands, the never hungered country! Here were the best men and women. Afar in the glut of the cities of which he had dreamed, of which he remembered, the future might be hideous with wrong and hate; but here were the best people, unhungered, unfearing.

He was carrying in the wood for Aunt Abby's kitchen box, thinking how friendly would be the stove glow after this wet chill, how fine his eagerness for the supper; the kerosene lamp under its red shade upon the table, the hale, cheery old woman, her glasses dim with the kettle steam. But he heard a wagon stop, a man's gruff voice on the crossing below his shop. He watched curiously the figure come up the hill and lean over his fence.

It was Hemminger, the lonely and defeated farmer. His pale eyes shone in the lamplight from the window.

"I just thought I'd come back to say, Mr. Curran," he blurted, "that you ain't no money much or any way of gittin' about for congress. Well, our folks can drive you about all over the county, some takin' turns and then passin' you on, so's you see everybody. See everybody! And live right among us. Then when you git to Washington, folks'll kind of own you!" He brushed the wet off his cotton sleeve—"I just thought I'd drive back and tell you. It's our folks' way."

Then he was gone out in the night, the clatter of his wagon coming down the hill road, until the falling rain drowned the sound of wheels.

Curran went in, piled his wood, and stood before the cook stove, watching dreamily the fire, heedless that he was in the housekeeper's way. She bantered him, and suddenly he kissed her, holding down her fat arms as she laughed, astounded, shining eyed. This was unlike Wiley; he, the dilettante, who never quite gave himself to anything. He began to reason absently over the faith, the friendliness, the goodness he seemed to have found about him so curiously. Love, that was it. He had awakened; and all about him had awakened, discovering good in him.

To Be Continued.

WOULD GET RID OF C. D. HILLES

Republicans Find that National Chairman Takes No Interest.

By J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—When the Republican national committee meets in Washington in December an attempt will be made to bring about the retirement of Charles D. Hilles as chairman. The movement originated with progressive Republicans, but is approved by many regulars.

Mr. Hilles may decide to go out voluntarily. He is now deeply engrossed in business matters and is showing no interest, it is said, in the political situation.

Efforts to enlist his services for the Republican nominations in many of the state campaigns this year were unsatisfactory in their results. There is a feeling among the Republicans that their present national organization is impotent.

If it had not been for President Taft last year Hr. Hilles would never have been chosen chairman. The choice was Mr. Taft's, pure and simple. Many of the Republican leaders lacked confidence in Mr. Hilles, believing him inexperienced in politics and unknown to the party leaders, but under conditions it was decided to tolerate him for the time being. Now that the circumstances that brought him into political party leadership have passed away, there is a feeling that he must retire as the very essential prerequisite of any plan to rejuvenate the party.

CAPITAL STOCK AWAY UP

Hamburg-American Co. Goes From $37,500,000 to $45,0000,000.

Hamburg, Germany, Nov. 8.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Co. adopted a resolution at a meeting today to increase its capital from $37,500,000 to $45,000,000.

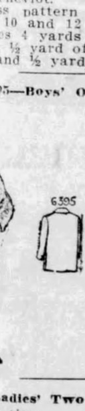
The additional capital, it was explained, was required to build a larger fleet of freight steamers in view of the opening of the Panama canal, and the establishment of a new line to the Orient.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6398—Ladies' Skirt.



This very smart skirt is made with two gores. It has either the raised or regulation waistline. One seam is at the side of the back and the other in front is diagonal; front to a point at the knees where the back gore is drawn forward and draped.

The pattern 6398 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 44 inch material.

M. 2—Clown Suit.

This clown suit can be used for either the boy or for the man. The closing is made at the back. The suit can be made of parti-colored goods or of one color with ponpoms for the trimming on the suit and hat.

The pattern M 2 is cut in sizes small or 8-year size, medium or 14-year size, and large or men's size. To make the suit for the 14-year-old size it will require of one material 8¼ yards of 36-in. material. If made of two materials 4⅛ yards of 36-inch light goods and 4⅛ yards of 36-in. dark goods will be required.

5964—Girls' Dress.

This pattern is cut in sizes for the girl. The gore skirt is joined to an underwaist. At the side seam in the back is reversible box pleat to provide fullness. The coat blouse is cut in front, has a wide collar and cuffs or full length sleeves in style for wash materials and light weight woolens such as serge and cheviot. The dress pattern 5964 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 4 yards of 36 inch material with ½ yard of 27-in. contrasting goods and ½ yard of 36 in. lining.

6149—Ladies' Set of Collars.

This pattern provides for six different styles of collars. Collar No. 4 is made with a vest. Plain materials, allover lace and allover embroidery can be used to make some of these collars.

The pattern 6149 is cut in sizes small, medium and large. To make the collars in the medium size will requide for collar No. 1 ⅝ yard of 27-in. material; collar No. 2, ½ yard of 27-in. material; collar No. 3, ½ yard of 27-in. material; collar No. 5, ⅝ yard of 18-in. all-over; collar No. 4, ⅝ yd. of 27-in. material, and for collar No. 6 ⅝ yd. of 27-in. material.

6395—Boys' Overcoat.

A simple design suitable for melton, kersey, chinchilla and similar materials. It is double breasted and in all points like that of a man.

The coat pattern 6395 is cut in sizes 2 to 12 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 54 in. material.

3696—Ladies' Combination.

Corset cover and petticoat are united in this suit. The corset cover is slightly full in front and plain in the back. The petticoat is circular in cut and fits the figure neatly. Muslin, cambric or silk may be used in making.

The combination pattern 3696 is cut in sizes 32 to 46 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yds. of 36-in. material.

6418—Ladies' Two Gore Skirt.

This model can be found for a full skirt. It has a few gathers in the back and closes at the seams. Dark cloth, plaid or serge can be made up nicely in this skirt. The skirt pattern 6418 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36, 44 or 54-in. material.

5328—Child's Box Coat.

This simple winter coat is double breasted and is provided with a detachable chemisette and small standing collar, while a large square collar serves the purpose of ornament. The sleeves have just a suggestion of fullness at the shoulder. These coats are made of corduroy, cheviot, coat serge, chinchilla, melton and kersey.

The coat pattern 5328 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 54 in. material.

5958—Misses' Dress.

There are tucks at each side of the front stitched down a few inches only and extending, in the back, to the waist. At the neck is chemisette and standing collar and a wide ornamental collar as well. The waist closes at the side of the front. The six gore skirt has a group of tucks at each seam and has either high or normal waistline.

The dress pattern 5958 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4¾ yds. of 44-in. material.

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"A Perfect Woman Nobly Planned To Warn, to Comfort and Command"

Nature never intended woman to be delicate, ailing, or a sufferer from "nerves." Women in middle age complain of "hot flashes." Many women suffer needlessly from girlhood to womanhood, and from motherhood to middle life, with backache, or headache, dizziness, faintness, or bearing-down sensations. For a permanent relief from these distressing symptoms nothing is so good as

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FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

as a soothing and strengthening nervine—allays and subdues nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, and other distressing symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the feminine organs. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

The "Favorite Prescription" is known everywhere and for over 40 years as the standard remedy for the diseases of women. Your dealer in medicines sells it in liquid or tablet form; or you can send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription tablets. Address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules.

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300 Candle Power Light

Splendid reading lamp for city homes. Absolutely indispensable in the country. Every home a possible sale. Profits run into big money. Your territory is open. Write quick for terms and canvasser's sample.

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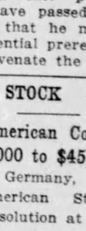

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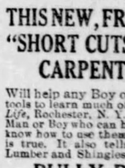

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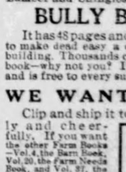
for selling 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box. A great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward the beautiful gold laid bracelet and the gold filled wedding ring, or choice from our large premium catalogue. SEND NO MONEY, we trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 277, Woodsboro, Md.



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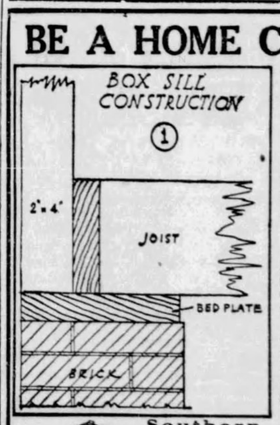

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Will help any Boy or Man who is at all handy with tools to learn much of plain, useful carpentry. As Rural Life, Rochester, N. Y., puts it: "It is a Guide Book for the Man or Boy who can handle a saw or hammer and wants to know how to use them to the best advantage." And that is true. It also tells much about the value of Cypress Lumber and Shingles.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1913.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

OCTOBER AWARD.

The watch award for the month of October goes to a gentleman of West Virginia, who sent a list containing 122 names.

Some men like to see every other man do his duty as they see it.

For information, ask somebody who knows. For misinformation, consult a gossip.

The hand that rocks the cradle shows its versatility when a spanking is needed.

It is easy to learn something new every day, but so much of it is not worth learning.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is 60 years old, and famous enough not to care who knows it.

The man who pays the income tax cannot expect much sympathy from the other fellow.

Sometimes it looks as if an auctioneer has more power with an audience than a political orator.

One reason so many boys are named after statesmen is because they have no rich bachelor uncles.

Even when it comes to committing suicide men exhibit a variety of tastes that is beyond understanding.

The President admits that he is not much to look at. Now let the secretary of state speak for himself.

Switzerland has had a republic for six hundred years, and without keeping her neighbors awake at night.

Mrs. Pankhurst says women are driven to violence. Then it isn't true that they smash things for relaxation.

Now and then a man comes in contact with a woman who makes him waver on the equal suffrage proposition.

Any man may know what he thinks, but he has to possess common sense to know just what to say and when to say it.

"Now Mr. Huerta likens himself to Abraham Lincoln." And yet we don't believe that a man can turn over in his grave.

Socialists seem to run best if the election happens at a time when everybody is disgusted with everybody else.

Men's styles have changed in the San Quentin penitentiary, stripes being barred. They never looked good on the average man.

College professors work all the time and get what is left after the football coaches have been paid big salaries for three months' work.

If you think the United States is not a haven for the oppressed you are wrong. Anton Wisziekiezk has just been naturalized in Chicago.

Dr. Eliot says poverty is a safer moral condition that inordinate wealth. Somebody ought to say a kind word for the happy medium.

There is one man in the country who says he is able to tell a woman's age by looking at her. Maybe he can, but if he has any sense he won't do it.

The department of agriculture finds that the character of the crow is only twenty-five per cent evil. In other words, he is not as black as he is painted.

Says Mrs. Waldorf Astor: "I believe the rich should have children." Of course; they should have all the blessings they can obtain without robbing the poor.

A New York girl, while suffering an attack of speed mania, broke the typewriting record with a hundred and twenty-five words a minute. Nobody was injured.

We often marvel at the remarkable digestion of a newspaper waste basket. It can assimilate anything from a pensive poem to the remnant of a sucked orange.

After a man has lived in town about twenty years, if he has any poetry in his soul, he begins to love the scenery back on the old farm, which he didn't have time to look at when he was working sixteen hours a day.

ANOTHER IT-CAN-BE-DONE NOTE.

The latest reports on the Panama canal show these figures:

Estimated cost $375,000,000
Cost to date $314,870,978

If the Panama canal, in spite of slides, increase in cost of materials and other unforeseen expenses, can be built within the estimated costs all other public work can do as well. From the evidences of general interest in public contracts it looks as if it would really have to do as well.

VICTORIES OF THE CORN CLUB BOYS.

The Atlanta Georgian says that the work of the corn club boys is building Georgia "for a destiny greater than could have been hoped for thirty or even fifteen year ago." Not only have the youngsters themselves added perceptibly to the state's wealth, but by the "spirit of emulation which their example stirs in older farmers" still more riches have been brought to the commonwealth. Great things are predicted by the Georgian when the club boys are men "and when they grow not one acre, but many acres of corn, and make each yield a bounteous harvest."

In commending the boys corn clubs it is only fair to say a good word for the men who conceived the idea of such organizations and by their labor, perseverance and enthusiasm made them realities. These men belong to that "book farmer" school which many agriculturists still condemn as made up of visionaries. They are of that student class which many farmfolk sincerely believe know nothing of farm work.

The corn club boys' accomplishments are not confined simply to making many ears of corn grow where few grew before. The boys are surely breaking down the last of the prejudice which has been entertained against that farming the chief weakness of which, in many eyes, has been the fact that it sets down its experience in writing.

THE ORE TRADE.

The reports of a lessening of activity in the steel mills are reflected in the reports of iron ore shipments from the Lake Superior region. The shipments for October amounted to 6,521,884 tons, which represents a loss of 488,335 tons compared with the business of October, 1912. Shipowners estimate that not more than 2,500,000 tons will have been brought down the lakes between November 1 and the close of navigation.

Still, there is nothing in these figures to discourage the shipping trade of the Great Lakes. It has had a great year, in spite of the slump of the end of the season. Up to November 1, very nearly 46,000,000 tons of iron ore had been transported, being an increase of about 2,500,000 tons over the same period of last year. Adding the estimates for the rest of the season, we get the figure 48,387,000 tons for the season's work. This is close to a million more tons than the total business of last year, which up to 1913 was the banner record. A week or two more and the shipowners can boast a new high spot for ore shipments.

A REAL PICNIC OF WORK.

Some way or other the people of the south have a better sense of comfort and convenience than we of the north.

Nothing illustrates this better than the Good Roads' Day recently observed in North Carolina. This holiday working day was called, not as we are used to appointing such days without reference to time or season, but when the crops were in, business easing up, the sun merciful and the air with a zest and a bite in it. The work entailed little or no sacrifice of that precious thing time. It brought people out as to a great picnic when their minds were free of troubling as to what might be happening in the fields or what losses might be suffered in store and office. We can well imagine that the roads of North Carolina were put in better shape because the people who handled the shovels and picks and drove the road-scrapers and cleaned out the ditches felt that the price they paid in valuable hours was not too heavy.

ANNEXATION HOPELESS.

The Anglo-Saxon resorts to words as vicious and vitriolic as those the Latin uses when politics is involved. He gets just as unreasonable, as intolerant, as blind and immovable as to opinion. But politics must be of the fight-or-surrender sort before ever the Anglo-Saxon feels he must go out and break heads. With the Latin, however, the word and the blow are likely to be simultaneous. Violence is not the last resort, but one of the first resorts.

The people who urge the annexation of Mexico, or a form of combination between the United States and Mexico, do not seem to realize that the two races can never be happy together so long as their tempers differ so widely. We cannot hope to teach the Latin-Americans to bear with insults, to be content to answer wild charges by the discharge of still wilder charges and to let violence go no farther than foaming at the mouth. They wouldn't understand it if we did try to teach them. Indeed, they might have some questions to ask about the matter which we couldn't answer and some remarks upon our quality of endurance that would be embarrassing. The Latin-American's politics is developed out of his emotional qualities and these are no more to be changed by coercing him, lecturing him, or showing him an example of forbearance than these things can change the color of his hair or the shape of his nose.

RESTRAINT OF COMPETITION.

Do you realize that Democratic Ohio has blotted a page in the handbook of Democratic principles by reducing the number of saloons?

It is a fundamental tenet of the party now in power that competition shall ever be shielded. Speech after speech has sung the praises of competition. Editorial after editorial, pamphlet after pamphlet, book after book, have all put the curse on monopoly. Competition was sacred and must be safeguarded and encouraged and let to run at large unbridled either by the act of private individuals or the act of legislatures.

Nevertheless, the state of Ohio has put a restraint upon competition. It has virtually declared that competition is an evil, that it bred crime and sheltered vice. Competition among saloons has been a calamity. If you look about you you can see where unrestrained competition has been calamitous in other things—in transportation, manufacturing trading, labor, even among the churches.

Unrestricted competition has been as productive of harm as unrestricted monopoly. The demand of the day is that monopoly shall be destroyed. The demand of tomorrow is likely to be the regulation of uncurbed competition. In time we shall strike a balance between merciless monopoly and merciless competition. This will probably be brought about by such direct and definite steps as we have taken in Ohio by fixing a boundary line for the number of saloons.

LEAKS OF ENERGY.

The imaginary line of the boundary divides the town of Beebe Plain, Vt., from the town of Beebe, Quebec. The building in which is located the postoffice of Beebe Plain, Vt., is the same building in which is located the postoffice of Beebe, Quebec. What is more simple if the Beebe Plain postmaster has mail for Beebe than that he should hand it over to the Canadian postmaster, 10 feet away?

But it happens that simplicity comes in conflict with postal rules and regulations. A letter posted at Beebe Plain for Beebe journeys over to Beebe Junction, Quebec, then to White River Junction, Vt., returning thence to Sherbrooke, Quebec, where it is transferred to a train for Beebe. The journey covers 290 miles and uses up 24 hours of time. All for the purpose of overcoming 10 feet of space and conforming with postal practice, the laws of nations and the theoretical jealousy which is supposed to be coexistent with a theoretical boundary line!

The case of Beebe Plain and Beebe would be more interesting if it were unique. It might stand as an amusing instance of officialdom carried to the point of absurdity. But it is not the only case of the kind. The business of government is full of scores and hundreds and thousands of such wastes of money and effort and time, federal, state and municipal government. One of the big tasks of the generation is to do away with these wastes, to save money, energy and time in governmental work. It is a hopeful sign that these uneconomical labors make us all feel ashamed of customs or our officials which, in another day, might merely have amused us.

THE RAILROAD THAT RAN WILD.

The Rock Island was a well born, well conducted railroad, with an ambition to be reckoned strong and conservative and safe and conscientious in the matter of service. Some twelve or fifteen years ago, it seemed destined to be a road such as the Lackawanna or the Lake Shore is now, as nearly perfect of roadbed as was possible, equipped with great locomotives and luxurious trains, untainted of high finance.

But about ten years ago, the Rock Island got nettled by the "Tin Plate crowd." This was a group of financial pirates which took the tin plate mills worth about $18,000,000 in all and merged them into a $43,00,000 paper concern, selling out later to the steel trust which issued $63,500,000 of its own stock for the combine. The "Tin Plate crowd," with its winnings, tried to capture the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, but failed. Then it took to speculating in Rock Island shares and one day discovered that it had very nearly gained control of the line. Leaping into the market for the small amount needed, the tin-platers ran prices up fifty dollars a share. In control, the new owners expanded the $129,000,000 of capital into $700,000,000. They proceeded to manage the property according to high finance ideas. The results amounted to this: The road bed from good became indifferent, equipment became antiquated and was not replaced, the value of the stocks and bonds dwindled and dwindled.

A week or two ago, the announcement came that the management had passed into new hands. The last of the "Tin Plate crowd" was out. Now there is talk of rehabilitation, talk of getting back to the old standing and respect. And there is reason to believe that it can. For other railroads have had their period of wild oats and have come through to clean living.

GIVING THE CONVICT A CHANCE.

The stage portrait of the convict as a sallow-faced, hollow-chested, broken-spirited, furtive-eyed human creature has been too true a portrait, too true because he stood for one upon whom the law was practising a system of revenge and not for one who was undergoing the process of reguneration. He was sallow because the light and the air was shut from him. He was hollow-chested because he was locked up where the germs of tuberculosis could swiftly colonize his lungs. The system, survival of the Dark Ages, broke his spirit and left his mind the prey of fear as his body was made the prey of disease.

Within a few months, there will be no convicts in this state of the type the stage has portraitured so true. The site for a prison farm has been selected and there the convicts will work in the open air, breathe air that is pure, know the feel of sunshine and have other objects to gaze upon than the whitewashed walls of their prison houses and cells. The prison farm is an experiment, but there is every hope that it will succeed. For it has been found in other states that farmwork, road making, a more humane discipline and the breeding of new and finer interests in convict breasts have restored men to their manhood where nothing had seemed to exist but viciousness and bestiality.

Yet even if the farm shall fail to do all that is counted upon, great good will have been performed. The old system will have been cast aside. The state will have at least tried to do something by its weaklings. The people of the state will have reason to feel that they have given their charges a chance.

THE PRICE OF HUMBUG.

The large Democratic losses registered in the various elections of last week were the natural reactions of the Democratic victory of a year ago. They were unmistakable indications that the people had begun seriously to doubt the Democratic claim that the party was the sole savior of the country. The returns are to be read as realizations on the part of the people that the vociferous promises to lower the cost of living and the declarations that Democracy possessed the true herbs and simples for the regulation of daily life were all poppycock. The Democrats, in short, are paying for their buncombe.

From now on, a steady turning to the doctrines of Progressiveism may be counted upon. These doctrines do not consist of roseate pledges. They do not consist of mirages, fair to look upon, but as insubstantial as the mist that hangs over a stream on a summer morning. They are founded on facts as they are. The test of a tariff for revenue had to come and it will be no loss to the country in the end that the test is made today. For the country will know through experience, as its wiser men knew by study, that the tariff had only remotely, or in a few isolated instances, any connection with the cost of living. The things that are suspected now will be understood as facts before the congressional elections of next fall. The echo of the loudest Democratic promise to lower the burden of living through lowering the customs duties will have died to a pitiful whisper by then. The movement toward Progressiveism that is a rising breeze today will be a gale by then.

The time when empty campaign promises can prevail for more than a short hour or two is passing away.

WEST TO FIGHT THE INDIANS.

In the days when it has seemed proper to question the wisdom of the saints, to make a mockery of fondly held adages and to teach the mystery of sex in the primary schools, it is comforting to read in the newspapers once in a while that another boy has confessed he was on his way west to fight the Indians.

The fact gives assurance that there is at least one illusion left. It links, even though lightly, this skeptical generation up with that elder generation that had illusions beyond counting and the faith to move mountains.

If there are to be only two or three fables spared, Providence grant that this one about fighting the Indians may be among them. The thought of it has warmed the hearts of thousands of youngsters with hope when the full weight of school drudgery sat upon their spirits. It has bred manliness in hundreds and saved scores of others from mollycoddledom. Occasionally, the more imaginative have strapped their side-arms on, oiled up the unworkable cavalry pistols rescued from the attic and started for the golden west where entire Indian tribes waited impatiently to be annihilated. True, they never got far, but there were adventures enough to make the punishment at home a trifling thing and stoically to be borne. They had gone west to fight the red-skins and had returned armored against the tedium of study and the irksome duty of keeping the woodbox filled. They had glimpsed the wonders of a great world and had learned that there is no place like home.

Children of the Night.

Blame us not, ah, blame us not, ye
folk who love the sun,
Whose longings haunt the fields at
noon, the ingleside at night;
For we are of another blood, and feel
our pulses run
As run the tides to meet the moon,
and leap beneath her light.

We sit beside your hearthstones with
our faces to the fire,
But our hearts within are straitened
—(do ye ever understand?)
For we long to turn away—yet dare
not yield to the desire—
Where the moonlight at the window
beckons, beckons like a hand.

The household phrases come to us as
in a tongue unknown;
We gaze at you unseeing, for our
thoughts are far away,
Like scattered flakes of star-dust on
the flying cloud-rack blown
Beyond the placid vision of the children of the day.

Blame us not, ye quiet ones who
crouch beside the flame,
And rule it as ye rule your souls,
with measured, tranquil hand.
Nay, but my words are idle. Give us
neither praise nor blame—
Only be blind forever, since ye can
not understand.

—Amelia Josephine Burr.

Hearing May Be Measured

A REMARKABLE instrument has just been brought out by the National Society for the Prevention and Amelioration of Deafness in England. It is a machine which measure accurately the degrees of deafness. By means of it has been found that there are 3,500 grades of hearing. A person with normal hearing can, by using it, hear a tiny wafer dropped upon a table or the stroking of a piece of paper by the fingers, which produces a wavy, hissing sound. It is claimed that on finding out with the machine the actual degree of hearing of any person a receiver can be made which will give perfect hearing to any save one born deaf. Many tests are made with the machine.

The same society has also devised an almost invisible aid to the deaf, a sort of magnifier of sound. It is in the form of a thin plate which is placed upon the chest under the necktie. The plate is connected by fine wires that pass up behind the ears and into the canal of the ear, where they end in tiny drums. The chest plate acts like a diaphragm of a telephone collecting the sound and sending it to the ears. The wires are so fine that the ears conceal them.

New Wisconsin Capitol

Popular Magazine.

THE fourth highest dome in the world is that of the new Wisconsin capitol, with a height from the ground of 269 feet 8 inches, without the bronze statue of a woman which will increase it to 287 feet, more than the width of seven city lots. The three domes which are higher are St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome, 330 feet; the Duomo at Florence, Italy, 310 feet, and the national capital at Washington, 307½ feet. The dome on the Wisconsin capitol is more than 104 feet in diameter, nearly as wide as three city lots, at the base. It is constructed of concrete, reinforced with 2,300 tons of steel, with an exterior wall made of 800 tons of white granite. In order to place the main steel girders, each of which weighed 23 tons, it was necessary to erect a square steel tower through the center, with derricks which could be moved from corner to corner. The dome alone will cost $2,500,000, considerable more than one-third the price for the whole building, which is limited to $6,000,000.

Sunday School

A PATRIOT-PROPHET'S MYSTERIOUS END

The International Sunday School Lesson for November 16 is: "The Death of Moses." Deut. 31:11-18; 32:48-52; 34:1-12.

By William T. Ellis.

A vision of the countless graves I have seen delays my pen as I begin to write this lesson—miles of circular graves hillocks in China and Korea, a most uneconomic waste of good land; the rifled graves of Phoenecia and Rome and Greece; the catacombs of the early Christians; the overgrown graveyards in Great Britain and America; the tombs of the kings of Egypt in the heart of the Mountain at Thebes, and the great blackness of the interior of the pyramids; the Moslem graves in India and Turkey, from the golden-domed shrines of Ali and Hussain, to the scrawney acre of the dead out in the Bedouin quarter of Damascus; the thrilling epitaphs of Westminster Abbey; the stately tomb of Napoleon and the still more impressive sepulchre of Washington—thus crowd the various memories of earth's graves upon me. But the illimitable majority of graves are forgotten and unmarked; most of humanity has died, and dust has returned to dust.

Two grave sites, the greatest of all, I have seen, but no mon knoweth the graves. One was a tomb in a garden somewhere outside the wall of Jerusalem, where for three days lay the world's Redeemer. The other is Mt Nebo, the stony height on which, in some one of its many limestone caverns, known only to the angels, the body of Moses was tenderly laid away. Perhaps it awaits the resurrection for its revelation; perhaps, in an earlier fullness of time, the mummy will be brought forth to a sceptical civiliaztion, which now reads the ancient languages of Egypt and the East. The conviction is a deep one with me that God still has great and marvelous corroborations in store for the vindication of His Pharoahs of the Oppression and of pharoahs of the Oppression and of the Exodus; perhaps this greater than either may yet confound our small-minded unbelief. In any case, we have what is more important, the example and message of Moses.

A Traveler on Moses' Mount.

Few indeed are the travelers who get into this troubled part of the Turkish Empire. The son of the Bedouin sheik who owns these mountains, and in whose encampment down in the adjacent ravine I was sojourning, accompanied me to the top of Mt. Nebo, and I asked him if foreigners ever visited the spot.

Yes; a few had been there.

Why had they come?

They had heard of the glory of the Sheik Suleiman, who owned this mountain.

Ah, yes. But had he himself ever heard of a man named Mousa (the Arabic form of Moses) in connection with the mountain?

To be sure; now that I reminded him of it; some Germans had once been there and told him that Mousa wrote a book, which was hidden in this mountain, and they had hunted in the caves for it!

Mt. Nebo is the edge, as it were, of the great 3,000 foot plateau of Moab, rich and fertile, but almost barren of life now. Once great cities throve there. Two hours back from Nebo is Medeba—and can the traveler ever forget how those cold winds of the uplands nearly blew him from his horse? In Madoba I stayed for a time with a Greek priest in whose church are still to be seen fragments of the wonderful Mosaic map of the Promised Land which Moses saw, a map made in the early Christian centuries. It had been a hard day, filled with adventure, which ended in further alarms in the Bedouin encampment on Mt. Nebo. But the first act, after getting settled, was naturally to climb to the peak where Moses stood, to survey the land which he might not enter.

Seeing What Moses Saw.

The prospect is a great one. Immediately at one's feet, glistening beautifully in the sunlight, as if it were a thing of life instead of death, lies the Dead Sea—dead, because it forever receives and never gives. Beyond lies the hills of Judah, shutting off the vision of the Mediterranean. Highest of these, is the near view, although of couse not so lofty as Mt. Hermon to the north, is the Mount of Olives. Moses never say, until he reached the New Jerusalem, the hill where the city of David was to be built. Olivet intervenes. At his feet unrolled the rich green panorama of the Jordan valley, with its palms and varied growths, including the great reeds by the river side. After the arid land through which the Exodus had threaded its tollsome way, the verdant vista must have seemed to Moses indeed the promised land.

What were the thoughts of Moses as he stood in majestic loneliness on this height? Probably his staff officers awaitied his return in the neighboring dell. He went alone to his great experience, as all must do; and he went with firm tread and undismayed heart. Me make much of Moses' disappointment in not being able to enter Palestine; on the contrary, I think that hour on Pisgah's peak must have been one of supreme contentment, of sunset peace. He was old and he was tired. He wanted to enter the better country, now that his work was done.

At his feet lay Israel encamped. The Land of Promise was open before them. To the undimmed eye of the aged leader it spread out as a fair prospect. The wanderings were over. The leader's work was done; he had delivered the bondmen from Egypt; he had made them a nation; he had taught them in the school of the wilderness. Now other men could take up his task. From the heights of the end of his career, Moses could look back upon a definite work finished. The thoughts of the sin that kept him from entering as a conqueror into the new land, as the sins of youth always hinder men from the fullest achievement in maturity, had been softened by time. Moses was ready for death, as he kept tryst with the as he had kept tryst with Jehovah on the mount of the law.

"This was the truest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This the most gifted poet
That ever breather a word.
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen
On the deathless page, truths half as sage
As he wrote down for men."

"And had he not high honor?
The hillside for his pall.
To lie in state while angels wait
With stars for tapers tall;
And the dark rock pines, like tossing plumes,
Over his bier to wave;
And God's own hand in that lonely land,
To lay him in the grave."

In the Hall of Fame.

One of the great bronze figures in the library of congress, in Washington, depicts Moses. Michaelangelo's statue of him is one of the world's great works of sculpture. But he needs not artist or sculptor or poet to make secure his place in humanity's hall of fame. Nearly half of the globe's total population reveres the memory of Moses—five hundred million Christians, two hundred million Moslems, and ten million Jews. He, the greatest lawgiver of time, has placed his touch upon all the laws of civilization. A chivalrous knight, he has fired and strengthened the heart of manhood for milleniums. A statesman, he has taught leaders how to deal with and endure for a nation. A man of faith, an intercessor and a friend of Jehovah, he has been an inspiration to godliness through the ages, a primary personality in the promotion of real religion. The qualities of the greatness of Moses are a precious possession of the world.

"Yes," some one remarks, "but his monument should be a broken pillar, for his work was unfinished." Who, pray, ever did finish his lifework? Even Christ left his task for his friends to carry on. Moses took up the unfinished work of Abraham and Jacob; and he left it, still incompiete, for Joshua and Samuel and David and all the kings and prophets to carry on, until a Greater than Moses should take it up.

The clear truth is that nobody ever does more than a piece of a task. Like a precious oriental rug, at which father and son and grandson toil, the work of the world is too great for any one man's doing. We are heirs of all the ages, in work or in wealth. Everyone of us hands on an uncompleted task to his sons.

"Others shall sing the song,
Others shall right the wrong—
Finish what I begin,
And all I fail of, win.
What matter, I or they,
Mine or another's day,
So the right word be said,
And life the sweeter made?"

A Man's Greatest Work.

A college graduate, efficient, free and ambitious, inquired the other day about entering the government's consular service. He wanted to do something bigger than merely make money. The talk ranged over the limitations and possibilities of this career, but the word that clinched it was: "After all, and most important, if you go into this work you will be serving your country, and that is the greatest opportunity any man can ask. In as direct and devoted a sense as any soldier on the battlefields of the past, you will be doing a patriotic service. Your life will be given up wholly to America." The young man's eyes glistened, and he began straightway to prepare to take the civil-service examination. The best in him responded to this greatest call.

As we look upon the ending of the physical life of Moses, this is to be remembered: He was a great patriot. He died, as he had lived, with the well fare of his people as his master passion. He had spent himself to the uttermost in the service of the Hebrew nation. This prize of patriotism he had won. In the great and wonderful history of the Chosen People, the name of Moses is highest upon its rolls.

In this we find a message of Moses to our own day. His life calls down to these hurrying, material times, to put love of country first. This is the hour for many to give themselves, with the devotion and self-abandonment of Moses, to the welfare of the nation. Like him, we may not live to see the perfect state. Nevertheless, let us hold aloft the torch of pure patriotism. Whatever else our lives may it be written of them at the end that they put patriotism above political party, above personal ease and above personal gain. For every such person is a Moses, a deliverer of his people.

The English prison mission every Christmas send out 40,000 personal letters to inmates of English jails.

The cattle raising industry throughout the Island of Kyushu is being encouraged by the Japanese government and will probably be greatly extended.

Gems of American Humor

Selections From the Works of the Country's Foremost Humorists.

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ARTEMUS WARD—The Showman's Courtship.

THARE was many affectin ties which made me hanker arter Betsy Jane. Her father's farm jined our'n; their cows and our'n squencht their thurst at the same spring; our old mares both had stars in their forreds; the measles broke out in both famerlies at nearly the same period; our parients (Betsy's and mine) slept regiarly every Sunday in the same meetin-house, and the nabers used to observe,

"How thick the Wards and Peasleys air!"

It was a surblime site, in the Spring of the year, to see our sevral mothers (Betsy's and mine) with their gowns pin'd up so thay couldn't sile 'em, affecshunitly Bilin sope together & aboozin the nabers.

Altho I hankerd intensely arter the objeck of my affecshuns, I dasunt tell her of the fires which was rajin in my manly Buzzum. I'd try to do it but my tung would kerwollup up again the roof of my mowth & stick thar, like deth to a deseast Afrikan or a country postmaster to his offis, while my heart whanged agin my ribs like a old fashioned wheat Flale agin a barn floor.

'Twas a carm still nite in Joon. All nater was hust and nary a zeffer disturbed the sereen silens. I sot with Betsy Jane on the fense of her farther's pastur. We'd bin rompin threw the woods, kullin flours & drivin the woodchuck from his Nativ Lair (so to speak) with long sticks. Wall, we sot thar on the fense, a swinging our feet two and fro, blushin as red as the Baldinsville skool house when it was fust painted, and lookin very simple, I make no doubt. My left arm was ockepied in ballunsin myself on the fense, while my rite was woundid luvingly round her waste.

I cleared my throat and tremblinly sed, "Betsy, you're a Gazelle."

I thought that air was putty fine. I waitid to see what effek it would hav upon her. It evidently didn't fetch her, for she up and sed,

"You're a sheep!"

Sez I, "Betsy, I think muchly of you."

"I don't b'leeve a word you say—so there now cum!" with which obsarvashun she hitched away from me.

"I wish thar was winders to my Sole," sed I, "so that you could see some of my feelins. There's fire enuff in here," sed I, striking my buzzum with my fist, "to bile all the corn beef and turnips in the naberhood. Versoovius and the Critter ain't a circumstans!"

She bowd her hed down and commenst chawin the strings to her sun bonnet.

"Ar could you know the sleeplis nites I worry threw with on your account, how vittles has seized to be attractiv to me & how my lims has shrunk up, you wouldn't dowt me. Gase on this wastin form and these 'ere sunken cheeks"—

I should have continnered on in this strane probly for sum time, but unfortnitly I lost my ballunse and fell over'n the pastur ker smash, tearing my close and seveerly damagin myself ginerally.

Betsy Jane sprung to my assistance in dubble quick time and dragged me 4th. Then drawin' herself up to her full hite she said:

"I don't listen to your noncents no longer. Jes say rite strate out what you're drivin at. If you mean getting hitched, I'm in!"

I considered that air enuff for all practical purposes, and we proceeded immejitely to the parson's, & was made 1 that very nite.

(Notiss to the Printer: Put some stars here.)

* * * * *

I've parst threw many tryin ordeels sins then, but Betsy Jane has bin troo as steel. By attendin strictly to biznisa I've amarsed a handsum Pittance. No man on this foot-stool can rise up & say I ever knowinly injered no man or wimmin folks, while all agree that my Show is ekalled by few and exceld by none, embracin as it does a wonderful collecksh'un of livin wild Bessts of Pray, snaix in grate profushun, a endless variety of life-size wax figgirs, & the only traned kangaroo in Ameriky—the most amoozin little cuss ever introjuced to a discriminatin public.

Master Tailors Come Right to Your Home

IT IS not always the better paid man or woman who is the better dressed.

Nor is it necessary, in these modern times, to visit a tailor in person.

Tailors from the country's great style-centers come right to your home—bringing samples and style charts with them.

In your own sitting room you may pick the suit or dress that is all the vogue in New York and Chicago—

And the finished garment will come to you skillfully tailored in guaranteed fabrics—

Fit, grace, distinctive cut—these garments have them all.

How do the master tailors come to you, and when?

They come to you through their advertising in the Toledo Weekly Blade—today—every week.

Send for their style charts and samples of cloth—

Dress better at less cost—

Thousands are doing it—

Every sale made through advertising in this paper means more advertising for the Weekly Blade—

Every added dollar that comes from advertising makes it possible for us to give you more for your subscription money. You get double benefits when you buy from Weekly Blade advertisers.

VARIETIES

More than 120,000,000 people speak German.

Liberia in 1912 produced 36,822 pounds of crude rubber.

France has five doctors to each 1,000 of population.

Grapes contain from 12 to 26 per cent of sugar—more, that is, than any other fruit.

A farmers' union is in process of formation in the west of Scotland.

Newfoundland has for several years steadily increased its agricultural production.

A bell made of concrete is said to have almost the same resonant qualities as metal.

There are 17 British companies transacting fire insurance business in the United States.

Reinforced concrete floor beams are being successfully used in Germany instead of steel ones.

German milk dealers have asked the government to help them obtain more sanitary conditions in milk transportation.

The estimated production of rice in Japan is 16,662,000,000 pounds, an increase of 5.1 per cent, over the crop of last year.

In order of output Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, West Virginia and Maine are the greatest lime-producing states.

A bee, unladen, will fly 40 miles an hour, but one coming home laden with honey does not travel faster than 15 miles an hour.

A potato shortage in England caused prices to advance June 1 in Manchester to $30 a ton, against $12.50 at the same time last year.

The material taken from the Panama canal would make a pile higher than the Woolworth building, in New York, and 1,350 feet square at the base.

One Mississippi river scheme proposed to prevent the recurring floods of that stream contemplates a job excavating 500 times larger than that of the Panama canal.

The government of Canada has appropriated $10,000,000 to cover a period of ten years, beginning with the year ending March 31, 1914, for instruction and research in agriculture.

Despite the fact that the prices of its vehicles have been doubled in two years the Zeppelin company, engaged in the manufacture of dirigibles, lost $375,000 during the fiscal year just closed.

A famous optical works in Austria is using ultra-violet rays produced by arc lights, the carbons of which are impregnated with the salts of iron, in examining the purity of materials with which it deals.

The white marble of which the $2,000,000 Lincoln memorial temple is to be built on the banks of the Potomac in Washington is to come from the Sopris national forest, Colorado.

Martinique, one of the French West Indies, has an area of 380 square miles and a population of about 183,000, of whom 180,000 of whom were born in France. French colonies and 3,000 in foreign countries.

A bronze memorial tablet bearing a medallion of "The Spirit of '76," has been erected on the wall of the Moravian chapel at Lititz, Pa., where Washington's sick and wounded soldiers were cared for.

In Stavanger, Norway, even resorts and fishermen use electric lights. The engineer of the municipal electric plant has organized a class of housewives for instruction in the use of electrically heated cooking apparatus.

It is stated authoritatively that the currant crop of 1913 in the Kalamata district (Messinia) amounts to 2,000,000 Venetian pounds (one Venetian pound equals 105 pounds avoirdupois.)

Forty-four states have adopted an age limit for working children. Thirty-six prohibit night work for children and forty-two have fixed a maximum number of hours as a working week for children.

The expected record production of crop of Kaffircorn from the current crop in the United States has set growers in the Mississippi valley to give thought to foreign markets as an outlet for their exportable surplus.

One of the largest forest nurseries in the United States is conducted by the forest service near Haugen, Montana. It is known as the Savenac nursery and has a capacity of five million young trees a year.

No woman who works in the state of Utah receives less than 90 cents a day, and even on learning the work must be paid 90 cents daily and after an apprenticeship of three months her wages must be raised to $1.25 a day.

California vegetable growing is on a big scale. From one place in one season twenty-two carloads of rhubarb and from another thirty-five carloads of fresh asparagus went east. One association cannery packed 2,500,000 pounds of berries in 1912.

The new money washing machine has been installed in the Philadelphia mint by Burgess Smith, its inventor. It weighs 6,800 pounds, has a capacity of five thousand notes per hour, and has two parts—one to scrub the note, the second gives it a cold water bath.

At the fair held in Yakutsk, Siberia, last July, 46,946 pounds of bones of the mammoth were sold. Other articles sold were twenty thousand white polar fox skins, one thousand red fox skins, ten thousand ermine skins, seventy thousand squirrel skins and one hundred black bear skins.

Lucifer matches—that is, matches tipped with an explosive substance that bursts into flame on being struck—were first used about 1834. Many improvements have been made in matches since then, the most important of which was the invention of the safety match, striking on the box only.

Sir William Crookes, discoverer of thallium, recently celebrated his eighty-first birthday. Notwithstanding his age he is among the young men of the time. He is still actively engaged in important experimental work. His scientific research and important discoveries long since made him one of the world's most famous men.

Almost the whole of the foreign supply of beef imported into the United Kingdom is now derived from Argentina and Australia, whereas in 1908 the quantity of fresh and refrigerated beef received from the United States was 162,000,000 pounds, in 1912 it dwindled to 685,000 pounds and this quantity was distributed throughout the United Kingdom.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

WHY BOYS LEAVE THE FARM

"Why boys leave the farm" I look upon as the greatest question before the American people today, and its discussion by real farmers would tend to give some light upon the subject. While it is conceded by all that they are leaving, to what extent is not generally understood by the public. Therefore I would suggest that the old settlers of different farm communities give the actual condition of their neighborhood, say 40 years ago and now, in order that the facts may be understood, and, if needs be, a remedy applied. Fifty years ago I was born on the same farm on which I now live, and I have observed closely the passing of the years. While I have lived in two other states and been in most of the states of the union, I have always been in touch with the same school district, and can name every member of every family of which I am going to speak, but will only try to show the trend of the times. In this school district there were nine farmers who raised 40 boys to manhood. Of those boys there are nine on the farm. These nine farmers have 17 boys grown, three of whom are still on the farm. On the nine farms where the 40 boys grew to manhood there is not a boy today of any age, and only six boys of all ages in the district. About 1875 there were 25 families in the district and only one rent farm. It was occupied by one tenant for 17 years, and, of course, became one of the permanent fixtures. And such a thing as a farmer moving in or out was a very rare occurrence. And public sales were almost unknown. Then we had 85 pupils enrolled and 30 under school age. In 1913 we have 38 families in the district, 15 pupils enrolled and five under age. Out of the 38 families 19 have moved this fall or contemplate moving this winter. Most of the men in the district who own their farms are above the age of 60 and only one under 40 who owns his home, and not an unmarried young man in the district. They go just as fast as they get big enough and leave the old man to "hold the bag." I expect this has something to do with the high cost of living. At least I know I just can't raise the stuff that I and my three boys used to raise; but they all left the farm.

Why did they leave the farm? It's simple enough to the fellow that understands it; even a sheep will go down into the valley if the grazing is better than it is on the hill. And just so long as the outlook for the future is better for the boys in the city, just that long they will drift to it. Young men very well know, if they are ever to get their heads above the clouds of drudgery, they must first leave the farm. And they have already left, and soon we old men will be done, then I don't know where you will get your sowbelly and greens. I am not a pessimist, and this one thought has kept farmers from writing upon this subject, but if the alarm would have been sounded several years ago, we would not now need to be importing foodstuffs. And the man who does his farming through the windows of a palace car and then writes his flaming head lines about the farmer's prosperity will never bring relief, nor solve the problem.—J. R. P., Illinois.

THE BOY AND THE FARM

In accordance with your request for reasons why the boys leave the farms it is my opinion there are several reasons why they do so. The life of most farmers is a life of long days and hard work, necessarily so. Even where they work in the field on the ten-hour system, there are chores to do both morning and evening, occupying two or three hours more. We have become a manufacturing nation, and all the cities and larger towns are manufacturing centers, where young men find steady employment with shorter days at good pay, with social privileges, whether for good or evil, that they don't enjoy in the country. Then, again, many farmers don't treat their boys right. Instead of working them for all they are worth until they are men and turning them loose with a new suit of clothes or possibly a horse and buggy, they should take them into their plans and give them an interest in the proceeds of the farm; although said interest be small, they would feel they were partners with dad; would feel they were appreciated and of some account in the family make-up.

I feel that our schools have been educating the children away from the farm. The whole curriculum, from the chart class through all the grades is based on the assumption that they are to be fitted for college. A grand idea gone wrong, as a large portion of the children leave school below the eighth grade and of those that enter the high school many never graduate, and of the number that graduate nine-tenths never enter college and have received but little practical instruction that will benefit them in the competitive struggle of every day life. But the day is breaking, and we begin to see light ahead and that agricultural training is worth while. Today in Ohio the elements of agriculture and domestic service are taught in our public schools and there is a general waking up on the subject in several of the states. Iowa has some live wires for county superintendents that believe in rural schools for rural folks and the University of Wisconsin as a vocational school is a success. If the students fail to attend the college the college goes to them. So you see we have great hopes for a better farming future when Mr. Farmer may keep his boys and girls, too, on the farm—J. E. W., Ohio.

TOO MUCH FARM DRUDGERY

I notice in the issue of October 16 that the editor has kindly intimated that we contribute a few of our own thoughts on the subject, "Why Do Boys Leave the Farm?" I can only discuss (and partially at that) the rural side of this subject, and that is the unattractive environment of the country. I shall leave the attraction of urban life for an abler pen.

There are several reasons why most farms are not attractive. First, there are not enough labor-saving devices to make the farm work pleasant. When this is the case there is nothing but drudgery and we cannot blame the boys for going to the city. Make farm life easy and pleasant as possible and you will have solved the problem of keeping the boys on the farm to the same extent that the drudgery is reduced.

Again, the boys have not been taught to love nature. Of course, rural life puts one in closer contact with nature than urban life does, but I believe it is more difficult to develop a love for nature in country children than in city children. The natural environment becomes so common to country children that the many sources of pleasure that nature provides are ignored, unless we have succeeded in making proper use of the subjects of agriculture and nature study in the schools. This statement seems to cast part of the reproach upon the teacher, but I am a teacher myself and am glad to get in reach of a problem that confronts the country as does this one.

Then, again, the books used in rural schools, until recently, have been largely of that type that directs the thoughts of the pupils toward the city and elsewhere instead of emphasizing rural life as they should. Also, the bad roads which are found in many sections of the country present another feature that is disagreeable to the boys who have seen the glare of the city. I wish that all who contemplate going to the city would make a thoughtful study of George R. Sims' poem, entitled, "The Lights of London Town."—H. A. C., W. Va.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

There are many reasons why the boy leaves the farm. The one great reason is the lack of agriculture in his education. Many farmers want their boys to get a business education and never think of giving him a course in agriculture, and he cannot farm on a business course alone. Many farmers expect their boys to stay on a farm that will not produce $300 a year—and this is poor encouragement for any boy.

Let me tell you something to try on your boy. Never make him a promise which you do not fulfill. Don't promise the boy a share of a crop and when it is sold place the money all on your own bank account; but with the boy's share, be it ever so small, start him an account of his own. Don't promise the boy a horse, a hog or a steer and when the time comes sell it without the boy's consent. If you don't expect him to have the profit from these things, don't promise them to him.

Never tell the boys that you are too poor to afford the money to visit the fair or institutes, and such things. If you keep telling him how hard it is for you to get along he will soon think it is a poor business and get out of it. Give the boy to understand that he is one of the firm and see that he gets his share of the profit. It will pay.

Some men think if a boy gets his board and clothing this is all that is necessary. It is not. Boys, did you ever go to a party, a show or a fair with a quarter or 50 cents in your pocket when you knew your father had a nice bank account? How does it feel? This is often the case, and then father says, "I don't know why my boy wants to work away from home."

Many farmers say they have a fine farm to leave to their boys when they are through life. This is not the time. It may be by that time the boy will have gone to the city, married there and have raised a family who could not live satisfactorily on a farm.

As the boy grows up help him to get a small farm of his own and see how proud he will be. Don't depend on the boy earning enough by day's labor to make this purchase, for it takes too long and he will give up in despair.

Another thing, never keep nagging the boy about something all the time till he is glad when bedtime comes. Be cheerful, be able to joke with the boy and be able to take a joke. Make home a place to be loved, not to be dreaded. Many a boy is called at 4 in the morning, works till dark, does milking or other chores by lantern light, never receives a holiday or a vacation. His father says he can't afford to let him off early Saturday afternoon, or uses some profane language if a boy asks to go to a ball game. Who can blame a boy of this kind if he leaves the farm?

Some of you farmers may think I am a little too rough, but these are facts. Many of you say that we boys do not pay for our raising. Maybe we don't, but who is to blame for the boys being here or for them not staying on the farm? You kick on the boys going to the dance, the show, or picnics and such places and then will tell how you used to dance and what you have seen. If you don't allow the boy some pleasure on the farm he is going somewhere else to get it.

Perhaps I will come again with "Keeping the Boy on the Farm," as I am a boy on a farm.—N. O. W., Ohio.

We should be glad to have the letter you promise. This discussion is interesting, and we wish to present it from all sides.—Martha Holden.

POEMS WANTED

I'm Going to Fight Mit Siegel.
Little Bunch of Shamrock.
Back to the Old Folks.
Saint of Second Avenue.
Telescopic Philanthropy.
Grandma's Experience With the Nurse.
Spanish Cavalier.
Softly Now the Light of Day.
Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping.

KINDLY SPEECH

By Martha Holden.

Miss Ellen Mortimer lives just at the edge of town, and her home is a favorite stopping place for the various friends from near and far.

In Ellen's youth she had lived on a large farm with her parents, and at their death she had removed to this home of her own. Her friends were largely the friends of her youth, and she had little patience with the foibles and frivolities of the town women who came under her observation.

She sometimes talks about them to Ruth Cole, whom she had known from a baby, and for whom she has the greatest respect.

"What I say to you I know's as good as buried," is the usual preface to the outpouring of her wrath against Mrs. A.'s new slit skirt, or Mrs. B.'s foolish luncheon, with "nothing on the table, except the flowers and plates."

"Talk about restraint," sniffed Ellen. "I don't care for it at the table. When I'm invited out to a meal in the middle of the day, and that's my regular dinner time, I like to see a good many things waiting to be eaten.

"Last week I was invited to Sam Pritchard's newly married daughter's to 'Luncheon at one o'clock.' Sam, you know, was our neighbor years ago, and his girl is real sweet and wanted to do the square thing at remembering her father's old friends. 'Spose I oughtn't to criticize her at all, for young people nowadays don't give much heed to their parents' old friends.

"Well, I sent her word I'd come, and I dressed up, and went early, so's to have a visit. A servant let me in, and the house was all quiet, and not a soul around. I sat there alone for about an hour as I went at half past eleven. Then Daisy, Sam's daughter, came in, all dressed in white, and said she was sorry to keep me waiting, but we'd now make up for lost time. So we talked, and about one o'clock, when I was almost starved to death, the guests began to arrive. They stood about, chattering together, and suddenly a maid opened the doors to the dining room. Daisy led the way, and in we all marched, with our bonnets and gloves on! I was brought up to think it was impolite for a woman to eat in her hat, but times have changed. It seems to be what is expected of you. We did take off our gloves after we got to the table, and I was thankful for this, for it's all I can do to weed in gloves, let alone eat in them.

"There was twelve of us sat down, and I was right in front of a great big mound of roses, that smelled like a funeral, and I could just see the top of the woman's feather opposite.

"I was starving hungry, and there wasn't as much as a salt cellar on the table. Pretty soon the maids came in with little cups of soup, but I had mine all drank long before they passed the crackers.

"Then they took these out, and left us looking at our plates again. The plates were wedding presents, and would have looked well enough on a full stomach.

"After a while in came the girls with platters of chicken, then they had to file out to the kitchen again after platters, and then after gravy, and so on; it took forever, and I seemed always to get the first thing they passed eaten before the next thing came. So we hitched along, through five or six courses, and I was about as hungry when I got up from the table, as I was when I sat down.

"The young folks seemed to enjoy it though, and I overheard Miss Carolyn (that's the way she spells it) Smith say to Daisy:

"'Your luncheon is the swellest thing we've ever had in B——.'

"'It's the very latest,' replied Daisy 'I read a full description of one in the Woman's Denominator, and went exactly by that.'

"'How helpful the woman's magazines are,' said little Mrs. Twitchell to me, but I think she was joking by the way she looked.

"Nobody sat down after the luncheon except myself. They all hurried away, just like they do in cities, Carolyn said, although there was no place to go in the afternoon except to the picture shows.

"I didn't hurry away though; and Daisy and I had a real good visit after the rest were gone. She'll be all right when she's a little older. There's some sense back of the silliness.

"The day after I'd been to Daisy's I had an invitation to my neighbor's. Mrs. Gaskell's. She'd made up her first batch of pumpkin pies for the season, and she said she thought maybe I'd like to come to an old fashioned New England dinner with a few of the neighbors.

"She had a hollowed out pumpkin in the center of the table, arranged in red leaves, and holding apples, pears, grapes and nuts. It was a dark, gloomy day, so she had some candles in her mother's old brass sticks on each side of the pumpkin.

"The dinner was all on the table, all except the pie, and we had a jolly good time eating and talking, and afterward working on our quilts. We all stayed till just time to go home for supper, and it was real neighborly.

"One thing I noticed at both parties, and it shows the world is either getting better, or more careful, and that was, the kindly speech of one woman to and about another.

"I spoke about it to Daisy, and she told me that it's out of fashion to say hateful things to each other, or to tell about your sick symptoms, or to say anything unkind of anybody. She says women are trying hard not to talk about themselves or their neighbors, but rather about the things they read of, nice things, that is, and about nature."

"At the other party there wasn't one unkind word said, and everybody helped on with the talk, but no one tried to do it all. If any one mentioned a new recipe, or quilt pattern, or crochet stitch, it was to offer it graciously to the company. Unselfishness and courtesy were in the air, kind words were spoken when the conversation took a personal turn, and we all went home with a good taste in our mouths."

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MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Do all the good you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE GLORY OF THE WOODS

I have been a constant reader of the Blade for over a year, and especially the Peace Page, which never missed being read. I have often thought of writing a few lines to our correspondence page, too, but never got up enough courage I guess. I live in the Little Mountain State, but not in the mountainous part. The forests now are one beautiful scenery, the green foliage has changed to all colors and certainly would make an ideal trip for tourists to journey through our little state in the fall of the year. How many of our readers would like to have the song entitled "The W. Va. Hills?" I will send it in if there will be any requests for it; would like to read another letter from H. A. C., a rural teacher of Oka, W. Va. He certainly writes an interesting letter. I am just a little home girl. Expect you will all think I am a little school girl, but am not, and will have a couple of years yet before I reach the quarter century mark. Edith from Arkansas, you certainly hit the fashions a hard blow. If many more would think as you do there would not be so much talk on that subject, as there would not be so many hideous styles worn.—May, from W. Va.

REWARDS OF THRIFT

I was married at the age of 17 years to a poor boy without five dollars to start housekeeping with. I actually had to cook in a baker and lid, but we went to work and to save. And I tried to be a helpmeet instead of a helpeat. I have always managed the chickens, cows and garden, and managed to pay all the store bills, keep up every thing about the house and let my husband put every dollar he could make, out of doors. We now own 85 acres of good land and plenty of all kinds of stock, a nice two-story dwelling well furnished, every dollar paid for and a bank account started. We also have nine children. We send them to school every day. I do all my sewing, including trousers and coats for every day wear, washing, cooking and ironing, also canning and preserving and find time to teach a Sunday school class and read the papers. I always turn to the Peace Page first. What has become of all the farmer's wives who used to write to the Cozy Corner? I fear we are letting our corner go down. I hope that some of the old timers will come again. What has become of "Laura of the Porch?" Helpmeet.

Helpmeet offers a good suggestion. We mustn't let our Cozy Corner "go down." We want all the helpful letters you will write.—M. H.

FROM NEBRASKA SAND HILLS

Almost every part of the country is represented in the M. G. R. but the Sand Hills. It has always been given such a bad name that possibly we have been afraid to venture far from home so maybe people think we cannot write.

We came here from a level country where they had good roads, well improved farms, rural mail routes and telephones. Here the nearest railroad town is 20 miles and it takes two days to get a load from town. Then our nearest neighbor was five miles. North of us was the forest reserve and south several townships of government land.

As far as we could see were hills, the river in the center, one long line of fence and our two little sod houses, like watch towers, on a small knoll-like hill 80 rods from the river. The houses had been built and a fence put around them, nothing else done. But even then they looked like a home to us. After living in them a few days, we decided they could be kept cleaner and freer from ants if plastered. Our greatest difficulty in plastering was getting the right proportions of gypsum and sand, both home products. Since we have become "experts" and have cemented it. The government land has all been taken and people are sitting watching with hungry eyes for the reserve to open. Our nearest neighbor is about a quarter of a mile away. A postoffice will soon be established three miles off and telephones are quite well known here now.

We have a school, one of the 10 in the district which takes in half of the county and will have seven months school. We have new furniture, books and supplies equal to any new school in the state. Of course the teacher is as good—myself, you know. My partner teaches in the nearest high school. Then in the summer we farm and put on our improvements of which we must have $800 worth to prove up. The sand hill corn crop is as good as anywhere in the country this year. All kinds of vegetables are raised. Melons, tomatoes and potatoes are noted products. Quite a bit of small grain is being raised. We get a variety of fruit from the river, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, grapes, currants, cherries and plums. In the hills are sand cherries. Of course every one knows this is a cattle country. Nor do we need to blush to own that we are Kinkaiders from the great Sand Hill region of Nebraska?—Alla.

Our Correspondents

T. J. C., Ohio, writes of owning a tin cream pitcher one hundred and twenty years old, and asks if any other reader has as old a relic.

I want to get acquainted with all of the readers of the Peace Page, for I certainly do enjoy reading your letters.—M. J. W., of Ohio.

With all my work I always take time to look over the dear old Blade, which has been a member of our family since "before the war," or at least war times. I love the paper.—Mrs. J. M., Pennsylvania.

I am the mother of four children—7, 8, 16, 20—and I enjoy the letters from the West very much. Y. Z. has stirred up my household to wanting to take up a claim. We have enjoyed all the letters very much. There is very little timber around here now, but I quite often see three to five deer feeding in the meadow.—A. M. W., Massachusetts.

I love the dear old Blade, especially the Peace Page. I have just been reading the sketch of John Wesley, whom I think was one of the greatest men on earth. As I am an exhorter in one of his churches, it is but natural for me to think so.—G. C. L., Virginia.

Are you in position to furnish the poem, each stanza of which ends with the words, "Some would call it nature, others call it God?" I should be glad to have this appear in the Poets' Corner of the Blade.—C. O. M., Tennessee.

I live in a great tomato canning section of Virginia. Almost every farmer has a canning factory and packs from a few hundred to three and four thousand cans of tomatoes. Canning tomatoes in this country is not what it was ten or fifteen years ago. Land is very high in price here, a poor man can hardly get a start if he wants to farm. Will some one in Montana who has taken up a homestead give his name and address, or write personally to me? I will gladly pay the postage. My intention is to go to Montana in April to take up a homestead and probably three of my boys will come also.—G. L. K., Virginia.

OUR COOK BOOK

Dill Pickles.—Make a brine strong enough to bear up an egg, then add half as much more water as you have brine. Wash cucumbers in cold water; put into a stone jar, first a layer of them, using leaves and stems. Continue this till the jar is full. Pour the brine over and cover, first with a cloth, then with a plate with weight on top. Remove the cloth often and wash it before putting it on again. Another method is to mix two quarts of cider vinegar and four quarts of soft water with a pint of salt, two tablespoonfuls of mixed spices and a full handful of dill. Put this in a crock and add the cucumbers each day, covering with cloth, etc., as in the first method. A few sprigs of dill put with any sour cucumber pickles will give the dill flavor that many people relish.

Buttermilk Cake.—1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter, 1 egg, 1 cup buttermilk, 2 cups flour, 1 teasponful cloves, 1 of nutmeg, 1 of soda, 1 tablespoonful cinnamon, 1 cup of raisins.—Bluebell.

Plain Browned Sausage.—Rinse in cold water and wipe with a soft cloth, then prick each sausage several times with a fork and place in a wire basket. Plunge into a saucepan of boiling water and boil for five minutes, then drain and cool. Arrange on a rack in a dripping pan and place in a hot oven until browned all over. Serve on a bed of watercress. The grease when poured off will be much whiter than when cooked in a pan.

Crumbed Fried Sausage—Parboil as directed above. Cool and cut each in two, lengthwise. Dip each piece in slightly-beaten egg, roll in fine stale bread crumbs, and fry golden brown in deep, smoking-hot fat.

Sausage a la Creole. — Prick the sausages, place in a frying pan, half cover with cold water, heat rapidly and boil until the water evaporates. Turn frequently until browned, then pour over them a pint or more of well-seasoned tomato sauce. Cover closely and simmer for 15 minutes.

Plain Fried Sausages.—Parboil as directed above. Slightly grease a hot pan, roll in flour, and brown, rolling often that they may be evenly colored.

Sausages, Cuban Style.—Prick the sausages, partly cover with warm water, and boil until the water evaporates, then turn and shake often until well browned. Transfer to a platter and keep hot. Peel some firm, almost green bananas, halve crosswise, then lengthwise. Roll each well in flour and fry golden brown in the hot sausage fat. Serve as a garnish around the sausages.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

From Illinois.

I live in Nokomis, a small city of about three-thousand inhabitants. It is a very clean city as it isn't so large, I enjoy reading letters from the Peace Page. We have one of the finest Water-Towers in Illinois. This city has paved streets and we are going to have the whole city paved before long. We have two of the best mines in Central Illinois. I expect to be a butcher, I am working for the butcher in Wokomis. I will be seventeen years old the 3rd of next July.

Here is a Riddle, "Why do they not charge a policeman for riding on the electric?"

I will send a card to the one who guesses it.—Lloyd Leslie Seitz, Nokomis, Illinois.

A Young Bachelor.

My home is on Waldens Ridge, Tennessee. Say boys, how would you like to be in my place, I rent my rooms and my chum and I batch. We have a jolly old time. I go home every two or three weeks. I am 16 years old, go to high school and like it. I am a farmer boy and like to read the peace page. Would like to exchange letters or cards with all. I will close hoping to see this in print—A Young Bachelor, Dayton, Tenn., Route 3, Box 520.

Rides a Live Hobby.

I am a girl whose hobby is horseback riding, reading and running. I am about the fastest girl runner in this town, I call that boasting some, don't you? I am taking music lessons and am learning fast. I live out in the country one-half mile from the little town called Hanson. This country is all in cultivation except a branch of the Ozark Mts. on one side where the cattle, horses and hogs graze during the long summer days.—Eula Hawkins, "Little Brownie of Okla."

A Tennessee Girl.

I go to school every day and have a fine time. We play ball. Ball is my favorite game. I am in the sixth grade. We have about 65 scholars in school. We are going to have a large school after a while. I live in the eastern part of Tennessee. We have been living here about 10 years. Came here from North Carolina when I was only 4 years of age. I can't remember much about North Carolina, but I long to go back to see the old home place.

My hobby is music. I'm going to take lessons this winter.—Elsie Limberger, Lewiston, Tenn.

Good Hobbies.

We are two girls from the good old state of Virginia. We love to read the letters of the Peace Page. We live in the western part of the state. Our hobby is helping our mothers. For pets we have rabbits, pigeons, squirrels and bunnies. We raise fruit, corn, grain and all kinds of vegetables in Virginia.—Beulah and Grace Rusmisel, Mount Solon, Va.

SHORT AND SWEET

Esther R. Stivers, Fincastle, Ohio, likes to milk the cows and then separate the milk. She would like cards, too.

I go to school most every day, have fine time playing ball. Where is Walter Dixon from? North Carolina? I would like to hear from him again. Also from Cutie. I would like to exchange post cards with any of the Blade readers. Will answer all I get.—Vergie Phillips, Limeston, Tenn.

I enjoy the Peace Page very much. I am making a scrap book of the poetry. Would like to get a shower of post cards on my 17th birthday, 23rd day of January, and will answer all I get.—Daisy Wade, Snowdon, W. Va.

Basel Harmon, Walton, W. Va., is seven years old. He lives on the Poca River, and sometimes catches fish almost as large as he is.

Allen Bragg, Sutton, W. Va., also lives on a river. His birthday was Oct. 30.

Roberta Irene Jenkins, West Turley, Pa., has two hobbies, horseback riding and going to school. She has been perfect in attendance, though the school is a mile away, and she is going to try for another certificate from the county superintendent for perfect attendance.

Helen Irwin, Fork Vale, Tenn., says she would like to see and talk to all the Peace Page boys and girls. She likes to play school. Mattie Irwin, her sister, would like to correspond.

Cathryn B. Crumley, Forkvale, Tenn., is 11 years old, and has seven studies a day. Mattie Irwin is her deskmate.

Grace Freeman, Sulphur Well, Kentucky, loves the letters. She lives on a big farm near the famous sulphur spring, which is a summer resort.

Joy Kennedy, Rivesville, W. Va., is 15 and has a wish to know if she has a twin in the Page, some one born Sept. 18, 1898. She has a shepherd dog named Snooky-ookums. Ortolo T. Tennant, also of Rivesville, wants to know her twin, Aug. 23, 1900.

Fremont Brown, Crawfordsville, Ind., likes to hunt and fish. He would like to exchange cards and letters with those of his own age, 20 years.

Edna M. Angleman, Danbury, Conn., is spending the winter with her uncle's family, where the Blade has been a visitor for several years. She says:

"Danbury is a very nice place, with a number of large hat factories, paper box shops, silver plate factories, silk mills, 11 churches and 11 public schools. I live on a high hill on a farm a mile from town. In the winter the boys and girls have fine coasting.

The Quickest, Simplest Cough Remedy

Easily and Cheaply Made at Home. Saves You $2.

This plan makes a pint of cough syrup—enough to last a family a long time. You couldn't buy as much or as good cough syrup for $2.50.

Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually conquers an ordinary cough in 24 hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is slightly laxative, stimulates the appetite and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, spasmodic croup and bronchial asthma.

Mix 1 pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents worth) in a pint bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

Pine is one of the oldest and best known remedial agents for the throat membranes. Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and other natural healing elements. Other preparations will not work in this combination.

The prompt results from this mixture have endeared it to thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

POETS' CORNER

I'M LONELY SINCE MY MOTHER DIED

I'm lonely since my mother died,
Tho' friends and kindred gather near,
I cannot check the rising sigh,
Or stay the silent heartfelt tear;
Of earthly friends she was the best,
My erring youthful steps to guide;
Oh, do not smile because I weep,
I'm lonely since my mother died.
I'm lonely since my other died,
Tho' friends and kindred gather near,
I cannot check the rising sigh,
Or stay the heartfelt silent tear.

You may not deem it brave or strong,
To let these tears so often flow,
But those who've lost a mother's love
Can tell the pain of my sad woe.
Could I but call her back again,
And kneel once more down by her side,
I'd love her better than before,
I'm lonely since my mother died.
I'm lonely since my other died,
Tho' friends and kindred gather near,
I cannot check the rising sigh,
Or stay the heartfelt silent tear.

Oh, you who have a mother dear,
Let not a word or act give pain;
But cherish, love her with your life,
You ne'er can have her like again.
Then when she's called from you away,
Across death's dark and troubled tide,
In pain with me you need not say,
I'm lonely since my mother died.
I'm lonely since my other died,
Tho' friends and kindred gather near,
I cannot check the rising sigh,
Or stay the heartfelt silent tear.

KEEP SWEET

By W. C. Martin in Baptist Commonwealth.

Suppose a world of troubles do
Annoy you day by day;
Suppose that friends, considered true,
Your trust in them betray;
And rocks may bruise, and thorns may tear
Your worn and weary feet,
And every day you meet a snare—
Keep sweet.

Suppose you have not each desire
That forms within your mind;
And earth denies you half your hire,
And heaven seems quite unkind;
And you have not the best to wear,
Nor yet the best to eat;
You seem to have the meanest fare—
Keep sweet.

A crabbed heart will make things worse
And harder still to bear,
A cheerful heart destroys the curse
And makes the heavens fair.
So then, whatever be your case—
Whatever you may meet,
Dwell on the good—forget the base—
Keep sweet.

WORTH WHILE

By Lucy Larcom.

We need, each and all, to be needed,
To feel we have something to give
Toward soothing the moan of earth's hunger;
And we know that then only we live
When we feed one another, as we have been fed,
From the hand that gives body and spirit their bread.

Our lives they are well worth the living
When we lose our small selves in the whole,
And feel the strong surge of being
Throb through us, one heart and one soul
Eternity bears up each honest endeavor;
The life lost for love is life saved and forever.

GOD BLESS YOU

By Eugene Field.

I love the words—perhaps because
When I was leaving mother,
Standing at last in solemn pause,
We looked at one another;
And I—I saw in mother's eyes
The love she could not tell me—
A love eternal as the skies,
Whatever fate befell me.

She put her arms about my neck,
And soothed the pain of leaving,
And though her heart was like to break,
She spoke no words of grieving;
She let no tear bedim her eye,
For fear that might distress me;
But, kissing me, she said good-bye,
And asked our God to bless me.

DO IT NOW

Joseph G. Grabiel, D. D.

There's a motto I once saw
Hanging on an office wall,
That impressed me as a law,
Binding on us, one and all;
Let us greet it with a bow;
Here it is, sir: "Do It Now."

There is something to be done,
And the doing falls on you—
No one else—and you're the one
Who can surely put it through.
Why not here, sir, make the vow
That you'll do it? Do It Now.

You may think to put it off,
Taking counsel of delay;
You may feel inclined to scoff
At the text which says "Today;"
Yet there's wisdom, you'll allow,
In the notion, Do It Now.

It may be no easy task;
It may opposition raise;
It may tireless effort ask;
It may promise you no praise.
Do not shirk it; knit your brow,
Jump right in, and Do It Now.

LIFE'S RAILWAY TO HEAVEN

Life is like a mountain railway,
With an engineer that's brave;
We must make the run successful,
From the cradle to the grave—
Watch the curves, the hills, the tunnels,
Never falter, never quail;
Keep your hand upon the throttle
And your eye upon the rail.

CHORUS.

Blessed Savior, Thou wilt guide us,
'Till we reach that blissful shore,
Where the angels wait to join us,
In Thy praises ever more.

You will roll up grades of trial,
You will cross the bridge of strife;
See that Christ is your conductor
On this lightning train of life—
Always mindful of obstructions,
To your duty never fail;
Keep your hand upon the throttle,
And your eye upon the rail.

You will always find obstructions,
Look for storms of wind and rain;
On a fill, or curve or trestle
They will almost ditch your train—
Put your trust alone in Jesus,
Never falter, never fail;
Keep your hand upon the throttle
And your eye upon the rail.

As you roll across the trestle
Spanning death's dark, swelling tide,
You behold the union depot
Into which your train will glide—
There you'll meet the Superintendent,
God, the Father; God, the Son;
With the hearty, joyous plaudit,
"Weary pilgrim, welcome home."

THE LAW OF KINDNESS

"For he would trample kindness
And mercy into the dust—
He has missed the trail and his quest will fail;
He is not the guide to trust.
Oh, shame on the mothers of mortals
Who have not stopped to teach
Of the sorrow that lies in dear, dumb eyes,
The sorrow that has no speech.

"The same force formed the sparrow
That fashioned Man the King;
The God of the Whole gave a spark of soul
To each furred and feathered thing.
And I am my brother's keeper.
And I will fight his fight,
And speak the word for beast and bird
Till the world shall set things right."

BE NEAR ME

Alfred Tennyson.

Be near me when my light is low,
When the blood creeps, and the nerves prick
And tingle; and the heart is sick,
And all the wheels of Being slow.

Be near me when the sensuous frame
Is racked with pangs that conquer trust;
And Time, a maniac scattering dust,
And Life, a fury slinging flame.

Be near me when my faith is dry,
And men the flies of latter spring,
That lay their eggs and sting and sing
And weave their petty cells and die.

Be near me when I fade away,
And on the low dark verge of life
To point the term of human strife,
The twilight of eternal day.

Weak Sickly Ailing Women

What more *can* we do to convince you that you positively can find perfect health and relief from your suffering by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? All the world knows of the wonderful cures which have been made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, yet some women do not yet realize that all that is claimed for it is true.

If suffering women could be *made to believe* that this grand old medicine will do all that is claimed for it, how quickly their suffering would end!

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine for women in the world—and every year we publish many new testimonials, all genuine and true.

Read What These Women Say!

Bluffton, Ohio. — "I wish to thank you for the good I derived from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound sometime ago. I suffered each month such agony that I could scarcely endure, and after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely cured.

"Then I had an attack of organic inflammation and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I am cured. I thank you for what your remedies have done for me and should anything bother me again, I shall use it again, for I have great faith in your remedies. You may use my testimonial and welcome. I tell every one what your remedies have done for me."—Mrs Rhoda Wingate, Box 395, Bluffton, Ohio.

Pentwater, Mich.—"A year ago I was very weak and the doctor said I had a serious displacement. I had backache and bearing down pains so bad that I could not sit in a chair or walk across the floor and I was in severe pain all the time. I felt discouraged as I had taken everything I could think of and was no better. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I am strong and healthy."—Mrs. Alice Darling, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 77, Pentwater, Mich.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

PROHIBITION PARTY

Kindly give the origin of the Prohibition Party.—S. K., Leslie, Mich.

The Prohibition Party was organized in the United States in 1869 for the securing of certain reforms in government, among which the prohibition of the alcoholic drink traffic is supremely important. At a session of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars held at Oswego, N. Y., May 27, 1869, a meeting of those favoring independent political action was held and a committee appointed to issue a call for a national convention to organize a Prohibition Party. In response to this call, nearly 500 delegates from 20 states met in Farwell Hall, Chicago, September 1, 1869, adopted a platform of principles and assumed the name of the National Prohibition Party. The first national nominating convention was held in Columbus, O., February 22, 1872. The platform declared first for entire and absolute prohibition. It also included decisive declarations on the questions of public service, finance, interstate commerce, tariff, labor, education, immigration, and favored equal suffrage for women. In the national convention held at Cincinnati in 1892 the suppression of the drink traffic was declared the dominant issue of the party. This action was the entering wedge in a party division, which culminated four years later at Pittsburg, in March, 1895, 21 members of the national committee protesting against the narrow-gauge platform. In the national convention held at Pittsburg in 1896 a substitution known as the single issue platform, was offered for the wholes platform, and upon motion adopted. The broad-gauge delegates withdrew from the convention and effected a new organization known as the National party, which adopted a broad platform. The Single Issue platform was reaffirmed in 1900.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Please tell how a person may obtain membership in the society known as the Daughters of the American Revolution.—A. Y., Sibley, Ill.

This society was organized in the city of Washington in 1890. It has a membership of 95,000, with 1,221 state chapters existing in 45 states and territories and the District of Columbia, presided over by regents. Chapter regents have been appointed for Cuba, China, Mexico and the Philippines.

Eligibility to membership is restricted to women over 18 who are descended from an ancestor who "with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or states or of the United Colonies or States," provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the society. Every application for membership shall be endorsed by at least one member of the national society, and is then submitted to the registrar general, who reports on the question of eligibility to the board of management, and upon its approval the applicant is enrolled as a member.

Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

MAMMOTH CAVE

I would like to have a description of Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.—A. R., Wattsburg, Pa.

Mammoth Cave is believed to be the largest known cavern in the world. It is situated near Green river, in the central part of Kentucky, about 75 miles south and southwest of Louisville. It was discovered in 1809 and has always been the property of private individuals. The mouth of the cave is reached by passing down a wild, rocky ravine, the entrance of the cave being hidden from view by a dense growth of trees. The opening of the cave is funnel shaped, and from 50 to 100 feet in diameter at the top, and the steep walls are about 55 feet high. The cave abounds in passageways and chambers, some of which are very beautiful. One chamber, called the Great City, is said to cover a space of two acres. Then there is what is called the star chamber, which is 500 feet long and 7 feet wide, and its ceiling is 70 feet high and is composed of black gypsum, which is set with white points, which, by a dim light, presents a most remarkable likeness to stars. Still another is incrusted with crystals of dazzling whiteness which glitter like diamonds in the torchlight. There are several remarkable pits in the cave, one of which is called the bottomless pit, but by sounding it was found to be only 200 feet deep. Some of the passages are occupied by streams or pools. The temperature of the cave is about 59 degrees throughout the year, seldom varying more than one or two degrees, and the air is dry. The animals living there are a few species of fish, two species of crayfish and several kinds of insects, as well as bats, which divide their time between the cave and the outer world. Some species of cave animals are white and blind; others have color and well developed eyes. The former are thought to have occupied the cave for long ages, gradually adapting themselves to the darkness, while the others are supposed to have been introduced later.

THOMAS DALE

Kindly give a short biography of Thomas Dale, the colonial governor.—S. D. P., East Peacham, Vt.

Thomas Dale, the colonial governor of Virginia, was born in England at an unknown date. He served with honor in the Netherlands, was knighted by James I. in June, 1606, and in 1611, on obtaining a long leave of absence of the Dutch states-general, he entered the service of the Virginia company of London, which appointed him high marshal and sent him with supplies for the relief of the settlers. He arrived in Virginia May 9, 1611, and took control of the colony containing about 200 whites. He at once wrote to England for aid for the settlers, and in August, 1611, a new fleet reached Jamestown under Sir Thomas Gates, who relieved Dale of the government. The latter remained in the province, assisting in planting a new settlement called Henrico, with brick houses, a church and a hospital. He overcame the Appomattox Indians and took their town. In March, 1614, Gates sailed for England, and Dale, again succeeding to the governship, ruled the colony for two years. During his administration Rolfe married Pocahontas, and Dale returned with them in 1616. This union brought peace with Indians, and is mentioned with approbation by every historian of Virginia. In November, 1617, Dale was appointed commander of the East Indian fleet, and upon arriving at Bantam a year later, engaged the Dutch fleet off Jacatra and put it to flight. The climate, however, proved fatal, and he died at Masulipitam, August 9, 1619.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Will you please tell how the United States obtained the right to dig the Panama canal?—A. C. V., Abilene, Kansas.

The Spanish-American war aroused the interest of the America in an interoceanic waterway. Going on the results of the commission which had reported in 1876, atention was turned to the Nicaraguan project, the Panama canal seeming out of the question. A new commission appointed by President McKinley in 1899 also reported in favor of the Nicaragua route, being induced to do so by the prohibitive price first set by the French company on its franchise and property in Panama. But a supplementary report in favor of the Panama canal followed the offer of the French company to sell for $40,000,000, the valuation set by the American commissioners.

The title of the French company was first investigated, and the United States accepted the offer of the company to sell out for $40,000,000 on the condition that terms could be made with Colombia. The Hay-Herran treaty was signed by representatives of the two governments after long delay, was sent to the senate for ratification in January, 1903, was successfully opposed by Senator Morgan and his followers through the session of the 57th congress, and was passed upon favorably March 18, in special session, after a debate lasting a fortnight. This treaty arranged for the payment of $10,000,000 for the concessions, a payment of $250,000 per annum beginning in the tenth year after the ratification of the treaty, and in return a lease of the canal for 100 years, at the pleasure of the United States. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty had previously been revoked and superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901, so that Great Britain allowed the right of the United States to build and police the canal alone. But this did not remove all obstacles, for the Colombian congress now refused to ratify the treaty which had been signed by its representatives in Washington. This obstacle was removed November 2, 1903, by the declaration of the independence of the republic of Panama, which immediately sent one member of its provisional junta to Washington, where, November 18, the Hay-Varilla treaty was signed. This treaty was ratified in Panama December 2, 1903.

Not until June 21, 1906, was it decided whether the proposed canal should be a lock or sea level, the senate at that time deciding in favor of the former.

TIBET HISTORY

I would like to have something published about the history of Tibet.—B. N. M., Tennessee.

It is said that a native king established the government at Lhasa in 617 A. D., and commenced the translation of the Buddhist scriptures, but the early history of the country is obscure. Finally the Buddhist monks gained the ascendency and during this period (1316-30) the first European, Frier Ordoric, of Pordenone, visited Lhasa. The first of the Jesuits who penetrated into Tibet, was Antonio Andrada, who, in 1624, set out from Agra and scaling an appaling mountain, reached Rudok, in Tibet, and cevnutally made his way to Tangut, in China. A mission of Capuchins was established at Lhasa in 1719, but they were expelled in 1760. The unfortunate policy of the British under Lord Cornwallis led to the closing of the passes from Tibet into India, thus closing all the good results of Hastings' negotiations. In 1811 Thomas Manning, an Englishman, who understood the Chinese language, managed to get to Lhasa in the guise of a doctor. In 1844 the French missionaries Huc and Gabet arrived at the capital and were well treated by the new regent, who had been installed in the place of one Sifan, who had been disgraced for complicity in the murder of three of the dalai lamas. Later Chinese jealousy prevailed and the two were obliged to return to Europe. In 1903 the British India government sent an expedition into Tibet because the latter government had not complied with the treaty of 1892. There was some fighting in which the British troops had the best of the fray.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

Please print a brief sketch of the life of Henry W. Longfellow.—W. H. G., Roxburg, Va.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born in Portland, Me., February 27, 1807, at which time Maine was a part of Massachusetts. He was the son of Hon. Stephen Longfellow, a man of much note in the first half of the last century, both in law and politics, and one who was an early member of the house of representatives. He went to Bowdoin College in 1821, at the age of 14; he graduated in 1825, when only 18 years of age. He began his poetical career in college. He abandoned his first intentions of becoming a lawyer. When 19 he was made professor of modern languages and literature in Bowdoin college. The next four years he spent in Europe. He assumed the chair to which he was appointed in 1830 and held it till 1835. He wrote many articles for papers and magazines and found time to produce a number of poetical gems. His numerous published works are too well known to need special mention. He died March 24, 1882.

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE

A sketch of the life of William Bainbridge would be appreciated by a reader of the Question Bureau.—M. M. C., Carmichael, Pa.

William Bainbridge was born May 7, 1774, and died July 28, 1883. He entered the merchant service and became a captain in four years. When the United States navy was organized in 1798 he was made a lieutenant and given command of the schooner Retaliation. He was a prisoner in France for several months and on his return to the United States was placed in command of the Norfolk and later of the George Washington, which was ordered to take tribute to Algiers. The dey of Algiers ordered Bainbridge to convey an Algerian ambassador and valuable presents to Constantinople, which he was forced to do in order to avoid war and the destruction of unprotected trade in the Mediterranean. He served in the same sea later on the Essex. When war was declared against Tripoli Bainbridge was assigned to the frigate Philadelphia, one of the vessels of the squadron under Commodore Preble. In the summer of 1803 he captured a Moorish frigate, but was taken prisoner himself in the fall of the same year. He remained with his associate prisoners for two years in Tripoli until the conclusion of peace. In the war of 1812 he was given command of a squadron with the rank of commodore. In 1815 he was sent to Algiers, which had declared war with us, but peace was concluded before he reached the Mediterranean. Four years later he again commanded in the same sea. He returned in 1821, and from that time on until his death was constantly employed in important shore service, commanding two navy yards at different times.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. D. C., Low Gap, W. Va.—An article on soldiers' homesteads appeared in the Question Bureau of August 21. You can obtain information on homestead lands by writing to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

F. M. H., Trundles Cross Roads, Tenn.—A list of the different religious denominations in the United States was published in the issue of October 23, 1913.

Veal retails at 35 cents a pound in France, beef at 31 cents, mutton and pork, 26 cents. Canned meats are becoming more popular.

There are about 37 pines native to the United States, of which 25 are western species and 12 eastern.

Greece annually produces more than 21,000,000 pounds of tobacco.

"In The Piping Times Of Peace"

"I've smoked it nigh on to 53 years, and I feel as young, hale and hearty as I did the day I first smoked it!" The grand old army of "Bull" Durham smokers is greater than *all the armies of the world put together!* "Bull" Durham is the lifelong friend of millions of smokers all over the world, because this grand old tobacco affords *lasting enjoyment* and *satisfaction.*

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO
(Forty "rollings" in each 5-cent muslin sack)

"Bull" Durham has been handed down from father to son for *three generations*, and is smoked today by *more millions of men*, in pipe and cigarette, than all other high-grade tobaccos *combined!*

And "Bull" Durham is the same today as it was 53 years ago—just *pure*, good, honest tobacco—rich, fragrant and satisfying. Packed in the same homely muslin sack—because the quality is *all in the tobacco*—where it belongs!

"Bull" Durham smokers don't want painted tins or "premiums". They don't want to *pay* for something they *cannot smoke!* They know that "Bull" Durham Tobacco is *a premium in itself.* Get a 5-cent muslin sack at the nearest dealer's today—roll a cigarette or try a pipeful—and enlist in the "Bull" Durham army for life!

A book of "papers" FREE with each 5-cent muslin sack.

Standard of the World for Three Generations

Deafness

From All Causes, Head Noise and Other Ear Troubles Easily and Permanently Relieved!

Thousands who were formerly deaf, now hear distinctly every sound—even whispers do not escape them. Their life of loneliness has ended and all is now joy and sunshine. The impaired or lacking portions of their ear drums have been reinforced by simple little devices, scientifically constructed for that special purpose.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums often called "Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" are restoring perfect hearing in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc. No matter what the case or how long standing it is, testimonials received show marvelous results. Common-Sense Drums strengthen the nerves of the ears and concentrate the sound waves on one point of the natural drums, thus successfully restoring perfect hearing where medical skill even fails to help. They are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are easily adjusted by the wearer and out of sight when worn.

What has done so much for thousands of others will help you. Don't delay. Write today for our FREE 168 page Book on Deafness—giving you full particulars.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
400 Inter-Southern Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

CORN CONTEST CONDITIONS; SUGGESTIONS TO GROWERS

With the season on for corn contests, those interested in these affairs are all anxious about the standards to be met. Both contestants and promoters have sought the highest authorities on the subject, and the suggestions and conditions are being sent forth. Prof. A. E. Granthan of the Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station has prepared the data which are being used by the Corn Exchange National Bank, in its contest.

Included in it is the following score card:

Uniformity of exhibit	15
Maturity and market condition	10
Purity (as shown by color) of cob	5
Purity (as shown by color) of kernel	5
Shape of ear	10
Proportion of length to circumference	10
Shape and uniformity of kernel	10
Butts	5
Tips	5
Space between rows	5
Proportion of corn to ear	15
	100

"Before selecting corn for an exhibit study the requirements of the score card, in order to have a definite idea of the characteristics of a good year," he says. "The next thing to do is to select an ear of corn which is most nearly like the idea in mind. Then pick out a considerable number of ears which approach the ideal ear. From this number select the number, 10 or 20, as the case may be, for exhibit. One of the most important points to consider in selecting an exhibit is the uniformity of the ears. In other words, all the ears of the exhibit should look alike. In corn breeding, as well as in animal breeding, results will be most rapidly accomplished only when particular types are developed. Thus, each exhibit should present a definite type. It is not so important what this type is, provided it has the characteristics of good corn, but care should be taken to have the exhibit represent some type. For this reason the ears exhibited should have, as nearly as possible, the same length, the same diameter, the same shade of color, the same character of indentation, the same size width and shape of kernel, and the same sort of butts, tips and cobs. See that the ears are sound, mature, free from injury, and that the kernels are not shelled off."

Directions for Using the Score Card.

Uniformity of Exhibit (15)—The ears of an exhibit should be uniform in size, color and indentation. Judge the exhibit separately for each of these characters. The 15 points will allow 5 to be given to size, 5 to color and 5 to indentation; or, in other words, each ear will be allowed ¼ point under each of these heads. For each ear that varies in the above characters, cut from ¼ to ½ point each. Add these cuts together for total cut of uniformity of exhibit.

Maturity and Market Condition (15)—Ears should be firm and free from injury or decay spots. The firmness of the ear is best determined by twisting in the hand or by moving the kernels with the thumb. Cut not to exceed 1½ points for each ear that is defective.

Purity (as shown by color) of Kernel (5)—Kernels should be free from mixture of corn of opposite color. In yellow corn the mixture is shown on the caps of the kernels, in white corn on the sides. For each kernel in an ear showing such mixture cut ¼ point except in mixed corn, where this does not apply.

Purity (as shown by color) of Cob (5)—Cobs should be of one color; in yellow corn they are usually red; in white corn, white. For each cob opposite in color to the prevailing type, cut 2 points. For pink cobs cut ¼ to ½ point, according to shade or color. Two cobs of opposite color shall bar the exhibit.

Shape of Ear (10)—The shape should approach the cylindrical, which indicates that depth of kernel is maintained from butt to tip. A cylindrical ear usually means a greater per cent of corn to cob, and a larger number of kernels of uniform size and shape for planting. Cut ¼ to 1 point for each ear that tapers too greatly.

Proportion of Length to Circumference (10)—The ratio of circumference to length should be approximately as 3 to 4, or the circumference measured at a point one-third of the distance from butt to tip should be three-fourths of the length. A 10-inch ear should be approximately 7½ inches in circumference. Cut not to exceed one point for each ear.

Shape and Uniformity of Kernels (10)—The kernels should be uniform in size and shape. They should be slightly wedge-shape with straight edges, so as to fit tightly together, but should be pointed. Remove three kernels from each ear for comparison. Cut ¼ to 1 point for each ear with poor kernels.

Butts (5)—The butts should be well-rounded out with deep, regular kernels, solidly compacted together around a clean cup-shaped cavity. The shank should be medium in size, so as not to be difficult to break off when husking. Cut not to exceed ½ point for each badly formed butt.

Tips (5)—Deep kernels shall fill out the end of the ear in as regular rows as possible. The ideal tip is completely covered, but if the kernels are deep and regular out even to the end of the cob, no cut need be given.

Space Between Rows (5)—Furrow between rows should be narrow, with the kernels fitting closely together at the cob, but not crowded. Cut not to exceed ½ point for each ear.

Proportion of corn to ear (15)—The proportion of corn to ear should be not less than 85 per cent. The per cent is best determined by shelling and weighing representative ears. It can be estimated by taking into account the depth and shape of kernel, the filling out of butt and tips, the size of cob and degree of maturity. Cut 1½ points for each per cent the exhibit falls below 85 per cent.

I STOPPED MY CATARRH OVER NIGHT

I Will Gladly Tell You How---FREE

HEALS 24 HOURS

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming, or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different — something delightful and healthful — something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger, and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured, and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I Am Free—You Can Be Free

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz. Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say, I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information. FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Suite E 162.
1325 Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

How to Lessen the Hog Loss

The loss annually from disease among hogs seems to be heavy all over the country. In a number of States the new serum treatment for hog cholera is being used with success. As a rule, greater precautions are being taken to prevent the attacks of swine diseases, it seems, however, that more care in handling hogs would remove causes for disease and consequently less treatment for sick animals would be required.

Filth is a dangerous condition. It should not be tolerated. It is a disease breader. It is alike dangerous to all animals, and hogs are no exception. Worms and lice in swine are due to unclean conditions. They breed and multiply in filthy hog pens, just as does vermin in unsanitary poultry houses. The more animals kept in one place, the more chances there are for lice and sickness. Where many hogs are kept, there should be made each week an inspection to ascertain if lice or worms are about.

Worms Infest Swine.

It is common for both hogs and pigs to become infested with worms, and it is important that they be gotten rid of them. A pig cannot be grown economically when infested with either worms or lice. It is, indeed, a wonder that it can live and grow at all when pested with such torments.

Lice carry and transmit disease, and it is not unlikely that worms will do the same thing. A pig that is badly infested with lice very often becomes sore and scabby. The lice eat at the edges and under the sores, causing infection, often resulting in the animal becoming sick and dying.

To destroy or to prevent worms in hogs, a remedy should be given in thin slops about every three days. Common soap lye in slops is good; so are wood ashes, which contain lye, mixed with salt. In feeding either raw lye or wood ashes in slops, care must be taken that the hogs do not take more of these strong minerals than is good for them. The best plan is to feed ashes in connection with charcoal. Burn brush, cobs or other woody material in hog lots or pastures; sprinkle salt on the ashes and charcoal left from burning, and allow the hogs to eat of them as they wish. In a dry state a hog will not eat enough to injure itself, while when given in slops it is possible for them to get too much of the strong alkalis.

A Weekly War on Lice.

It is a good plan to each week fight vermin if there are the least signs of their presence. While lice will not breed as fast in cold as in warm weather, they will appear and cause trouble in winter, unless measures are taken to get rid of them.

A recommended method of destroying lice in cold weather is to mix a two-gallon pail of kerosene, a pint of carbolic acid and a quart of melted lard for 20 to 30 hogs. The pail of this mixture is taken to the hog lot, and while the hogs are drinking their slop the mixture is sprinkled over them. For this purpose an old whisk broom is good. If the hogs are gentle enough, better work can be done by rubbing the mixture on the animals with an old rag, while they are drinking. In this way the liquid may be rubbed back of the ears and other places where the lice congregate, or where their eggs are the thickest.

There is nothing in the above mixture that is harmful. The pig may be literally covered with it without injury. Should any of it get into the feeding trough and be eaten by the hogs, it is more apt to do good than harm.

The hog pen and the bedding should be frequently disinfected. Sprays and washes may be used on the walls to kill lice and disease germs. The bedding should consist of some clean material, and this frequently sprinkled with a mixture of kerosene and carbolic acid. Lime sprinkled in the house is also good.

To Every Owner of a Talking Machine in the United States

Here is the first chance you ever had to buy a record for 25 cents.

When you get this record on the turntable of your machine you will know all about it. It speaks for itself. The only reason why the price is set at 25 cents is because we want you to know at *first-hand* something about the superior and guaranteed quality of Columbia Double-Disc Records.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All Columbia instruments will play Victor records; Likewise all Columbia records can be played on Victor talking Machines.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO.
229 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, November 3.

SENATE—Senator Reed's bill to make natural gas pipe lines common carriers was passed and sent to the house. Senator Cummins criticised executive interference with the will of members of congress. Nomination of former Senator Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, to be civilian member of the board of ordnance of fortifications was received and immediately confirmed. Adjournment until noon Thursday.

HOUSE—Not in session.

Tuesday, November 4.

SENATE—Not in session. Banking committee resumed work in executive session.

HOUSE—After a short discussion of absenteeism adjourned to noon Thursday.

Wednesday, November 5.

SENATE—Not in session. Banking and currency committee resumed consideration of the administration bill in executive session.

HOUSE —Representative Donovan declared Representative Mann was violating the law by not objecting to leaves of absence, and Mr. Mann retorted by calling Mr. Donovan "a slanderer of the house." To reduce the danger of accidental poisoning, Representative L'Engle introduced a bill to compel poisonous articles in solid form to be manufactured in cubical shape. Representative Falconer introduced a resolution asking the attorney general to supply the house wth information relative to the $100,000 payment to John Wanamaker for customs claims, in the last days of the Taft administration.

Thursday, November 6.

SENATE—Foreign relations committee discussed Mexican situation. Banking committee made some important changes in currency bill. Appropriated $4,000 for relief of Nome storm sufferers. Took up resolution for investigation of Louisville and Nashville financing. Adjourned to noon Monday.

HOUSE—Met at noon and adjourned, without transacting any business.

Friday, November 7.

SENATE—Not in session, meets Monday. Banking committee continued in executive session.

HOUSE—Resolution to investigate the Colorado mine strike was defeated by a lack of a quorum. Adjourned until Monday noon.

VISIT TO BONNIE SCOTLAND

Reberson Shows Finest of All His Travelogues.

By far the largest audience since the present series of travelogues was begun in the Scott high auditorium, greeted Frank R. Roberson Friday evening when he gave his travelogue on Bonnie Scotland. Of the 35 travelogues in Mr. Roberson's repertoire, his Scotland is by all odds the finest in the character of its motion and still pictures, and the audience that filled the big auditorium to its capacity was enthused.

Mr. Roberson conducted his audience to Edinboro, Glasgow, Obon, to the lakes and the Trossochs. The ascent of Ben Nevis in an automobile greatly amused the people.

The subject of the travelogue at 4:15 Friday will be Yellowstone Park. There will be no travelogue Friday evening. For the school matinee at 2 Saturday afternoon Mr. Roberson will repeat Bonnie Scotland, and for the evening entertainment he will repeat Romantic Italy.

Stop Using a Truss

STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are the wonderful new treatment for rupture which has enabled thousands to successfully treat themselves in privacy of home. Not to be used forever, like the truss, but are intended to cure and thus do away with trusses; also made self-adhesive purposely to hold the out-of-place muscles se

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THE ENTIRE INNER SURFACE OF THE PLAPAO-PAD IS COVERED WITH THE FAMOUS ADHESIVE PLAPAO PREPARATION
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TRIAL OF PLAPAO

NO STRAPS, BUCKLES OR SPRINGS ATTACHED; cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the pubic bone. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. No delay from work. Trial Plapao sent FREE. Write today. Plapao Laboratories, Block 1129 St. Louis, Mo.

ENDS THE MISERY OF WEARING WORTHLESS TRUSSES

How 60 Days Trial Is the Only Sale Way to Buy Anything for Rupture.

Here is something absolutely GUARANTEED to keep rupture from coming out—something that does away with the misery-causing leg-straps and body-springs.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Clothe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 96 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what is wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggists should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned, worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Explains merits from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny.

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I have helped hundreds of women everywhere to be Healthy and Beautiful. In my Book I have explained. Woman's Ills and How To Cure Them I will mail you this book in a plain wrapper also send you a Proof Treatment Free if you will describe your case. Write me and send a stamp for postage. Every woman owes it to herself and family to secure this book and Proof Treatment. They are Free. Write For Them.

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PARALYSIS Conquered at last. Write for proof of cures. Advice free. Dr. Chase's Blood and Nerve Tablets don't. Dr. Chase, 224 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Had rheumatism 15 years; cured it in ten days for 35c, with simple home treatment; never falls. Receipt and full directions 25c (silver.) G. Lathrop, 157 Campbell, Cal.

10c. gets 1 fine Signet Ring. 1 Watch Chain, 1 Fountain Pen, 1 Watch, 1 Bible, 1 in. gold Teeth and 20 Fun Cards. To introduce our big Catalog we send the above postpaid for 10 cents. Send To-day. STAR CO. 1101 MONROE ST. CHICAGO

Erickson Leg Does not chafe, swelter or draw end of stump. Send for Catalog. Arms, Braces, Wheel Chairs, SOLD ON EASY TERMS. E. H. Erickson Artificial Limb Co., 20 Wash Av. N., Minneapolis, Minn. Largest Limb Factory in World

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR ASTHMA sent by express to any sufferer on Free Trial. If satisfied with it, send $1.00; if not, you owe us nothing. — Rev. John Gimson, Rariton, Ill., writes, "It cured me in 1907 and I have had no attack since." Write today for the Free Trial bottle, giving express office. W. K. STERLINE, 631 POPLAR ST., SIDNEY, O.

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I offer a genuine guaranteed remedy for tobacco or snuff habit. It is mild, pleasant, strengthening. For either sex. Overcome that peculiar nervousness and craving for cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco or snuff. Tobacco is poisonous and seriously injures the health in several ways, causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, gas, belching, gnawing or other uncomfortable sensation in stomach; constipation, headache, weak eyes, loss of vigor, red spots on skin, throat irritation, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, heart failure, lung trouble, melancholy, neurasthenia, impaired memory and will-power, impure (poisoned) blood, heartburn, torpid liver, loss of appetite, bad teeth, foul breath, lack of ambition, weakening and falling out of hair and many other disorders. Nervous breakdown, weakened intellect and INSANITY are often attributed to tobacco habit by eminent medical men. Why continue committing suicide when you can live a really contented life if you only get your body and nerves right? It is unsafe and torturing to attempt to rid yourself of habit by suddenly stopping with will-power—don't do it. Correct method is to eliminate the nicotine poison from system, strengthen the weakened, irritated membranes and nerves and completely overcome the craving. Then you can quickly and easily quit tobacco and enjoy yourself a thousand times better while feeling always in robust health! My FREE book tells all about the wonderful 3 days' Method. Inexpensive, reliable. Also Secret Method for conquering habit in another while without his knowledge. Full particulars and Sealing my Book on Tobacco and Snuff Habit mailed in plain wrapper, Free.

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FOR KIDNEY

Bladder and Urinary Trouble or Uric Acid Rheumatism Take F F.

Compounded from Carbonate Lithia, Cascarin, Oil Juniper, Ext. Corn Silk, Ext. Pichi, Ext. Buchu, and Ext. Uva Ursi.

To all men and women suffering from an Excess of URIC ACID;
Who get up mornings nervous, tired and miserable; who have backache, headache, poor appetite, limb weariness and lack of energy; whose bladder is weak, sore and inflamed, has scalds, is hard to pass, full of sediment, too frequent and perhaps gets you up nights; whose joints, muscles and cords are swollen, sinful and stiff; to you we have a message of comfort, courage, safety and strength, and this is it.

If you will cut out this notice and mark your symptoms on it and send it to us with your address and 15 cents coin or stamps we will help you by return Parcel Post without further cost or obligation one regular 75 cent box of F F containing 45 tablets or 15 days full treatment.

Take them as directed for 15 days; then if you don't feel nights and work better days; if you don't really feel that F F is getting right down to the underlying cause of the trouble and overcoming it; in fact if you are not FULLY pleased and satisfied in every single particular let us know and we will return the 15 cents without question whatsoever. This offer is made just to prove to those who have never used it and is limited one box to a family. No matter how stubborn the case we take the risk. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Don't take chances with remedies whose ingredients are kept secret, but send us before you get any worse to Fidelity Formula Company, 543 High st., Middletown, Ohio, and get a full sized 75c box—15 days' treatment; enough to show what an honest remedy can do.

ASTHMA

CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms, when the Hetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure asthma. Write for

FREE TEST TREATMENT

describing medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address FRANK WHETZEL, M. D. Dept. X, Whetzel Bldg., 236 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proved itself to be that long-looked for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you—free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 45 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Diabetes

Simple Herb Quickly Relieves This Dread Disease.

Diabetes has heretofore been considered incurable, and the only hope held out to the afflicted has been to prolong their years of strict diet. A plant recently discovered in Mexico, called Diabetol Herb has been found to be a specific in the treatment of diabetes, quickly reducing the specific gravity and sugar, restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy should relieve the patient of his worst symptoms, in the most aggravated cases, within a week, and to prove it we will mail the first 50c package for 25c. Write for booklet of special values to the diabetic, containing latest diet lists and exclusive table of food values, giving percentage of starch and sugar (carbohydrates) in 250 different foods. Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send for today for a full-sized 50c package. AMES CHEMICAL CO., Box 130-B, Whitney Point, N.Y.

100 CARDS—100 Seashore, Suffragette, Flowers, Pretty Girls, Good Luck, Telegram, Lovers, Western Scenery, Fun, Holiday, Greetings, 6 colors and 6 colors gold embossed. Money back if not delighted. 100 for 10c. U. S. CARD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

WASN'T HER MAN AT ALL

Husband Wife Identified as Corpse Walks in.

Sharon, Pa., Nov. 8.—The body of a man killed by a train here three weeks ago was identified by Mrs. William McGonnel as that of her husband and was interred in a Youngstown, Ohio, cemetery. Yesterday while Mrs. McGonnel and her children were at dinner, McGonnel walked in.

He said he had been in Ohio searching for work and returned home when he read his "death notice" in a newspaper. The identity of the man buried as McGonnel has not been determined.

INCOME TAX ON BURGLARS?

Intelligent Citizen Would Stop Their Revenue at Its Source.

Washington, Nov. 8.—"Does the new income tax have any regulation whereby you can stop entirely at its source the income of burglars and grafters?"

This was the freak inquiry which today added to the manifold tribulations already besetting administrators of the new law at the treasury department.

Are Your Going Deaf?

Deaf people hear clearly with the latest wonder of science, the improved 1914 model

Mears New 8-Tone Ear Phone

Thousands of sufferers from deafness have recovered their hearing with this perfected instrument. It is eight times as efficient, eight times as convenient, eight times as satisfactory, and eight times as valuable as our famous Standard model. It has eight different sound strengths, eight different tone adjustments, instantly changed by a touch of the finger to suit any condition of the hearing organs or to register either loud or ordinary sounds.

Free Trial Prove its powers at at our expense. Will you try a Mears Ear Phone for 15 days in your home, absolutely free? Will you believe the evidence of your own ears? That is all we ask. Send for our free trial offer.

Our Offer In order to give our patrons the personal service that is possible only when we know them and deal with them direct, we have discontinued all our American Agencies. Our New 8-Tone model ear phone can be had only direct from our New York office. To advertise our new direct selling plan and to introduce the perfected Mears 8-Tone, we are making a Special Limited Offer, for a short time only. Write at once for particulars.

Valuable Book Free

The Mears Ear Phone book—mailed free—explains all the causes of deafness; tells how to stop the progress of the malady and how to treat it. Write at once—now for this Free Book and our Special Introductory Offer. Send a postal today.

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Dept. 5098, 45 West 34th St., New York

TO CHECK KILLING OF WILD GAME

Federal, State and Canadian Laws for 1913 Restrict Sportsmen in Woods.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Provisions for the protection of the hunter as well as the game are among the novel features of the game laws of the United States and Canada for 1913, as set forth in a bulletin of the department of agriculture recently issued. It shows that throughout the country laws for the protection of game are becoming more and more stringent.

Not only are open seasons shortened, the amount of game that may be taken in a day restricted and the sale and shipment of game prohibited more than ever, but these features have been added:

Eight states have prohibited the use of silencers so that the game may have a fair chance.

Several states have established game preserves and refuges from which the whole country can be restocked.

Utah will have a public hunting reserve, under the supervision of the game commissioner.

To Protect Hunters.

In the matter of safeguarding the hunters from each other Saskatchewan insists that every one who hunts big game must wear a complete suit of white, so that he will be conspicuous for a long distance, but in case of snow it will certainly add to the danger of both game and hunter.

Manitoba requires hunters to wear a white coat or sweater and cap for the same reason. In Ohio and Pennsylvania hunters are required to wear a large badge in a conspicuous place to prove that they are duly licensed.

Even the farmer has been thought of in the comprehensive legislation of 1913, for Connecticut has provided that any hunter who injures a fence or lets down a bar without replacing it shall forfeit his license and the license privilege for two years.

Check Ambitious Boys.

Several of the states have taken steps to prevent the destructive small boy from going abroad with a gun. Connecticut, Pennsylvania and British Columbia require license applicants under 16 years of age to furnish the written consent of parent or guardian. Vermont has a similar restriction for those under 15 years old, and Oregon does not permit children under 14 years old to hunt at all except on the premises of their parents or guardians.

Restrictions on the sale and export of game are more severe than ever before, and game appears destined to disappear from restaurant bills of fare, unless the rearing of it in private preserves becomes a regular business. This industry received an impetus in the form of legislation permitting the sale of game raised in captivity in Minnesota, New Jersey and Oregon. Maine, however, repealed the provision permitting the sale of game raised in private preserves.

Create Animal Refuges.

One of the marked features of the legislation of the year was the unusual progress in the establishment of bird and game refuges. By executive order four national bird reserves have been created—the Aleutian reservation containing the entire chain of Aleutian islands in Alaska and the smaller reservations of Walker Lake, in Arkansas; Petit Bois island on the coast of Alabama and Anaho island in Pyramid Lake, Nevada, thus bringing the total number of national bird reservations up to 64.

During recent months the Niobrara reservation has also been enlarged and stocked with a herd of buffalo, elk and deer. An item in the act of March 4, 1913, contains an appropriation for the completion and maintenance of the elk refuge in Wyoming. Eighteen state game preserves were created, 14 in the United States and four in Manitoba.

In Washington the county game commissioners were authorized to create game preserves, not to include more than three townships in a county, and the authorities of Michigan, Ohio and Vermont were authorized to establish game preserves by contract on private lands. The Pennsylvania commission set aside a preserve in Center county for the protection of elk, deer and other game, and this reservation has already been stocked with a herd of 10 elk secured from a private preserve.

Provide for New Herds.

Numerous states are restocking preserves with elk and other big game. In the effort to protect this game Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin have protected elk for a term of years and in Massachusetts, where a few moose have escaped from the Blue Mountain forest reserve into the adjoining woodlands, a perpetual closed season for moose has been provided in the hope that this area may eventually be restocked from this nucleus.

Laws protecting does at all seasons were enacted in Florida, Nevada and Wyoming, but South Dakota repealed a statute of this kind enacted in 1911.

Wyoming and Montana, therefore, affording the principal hunting of elk and sheep, have recently limited the hunting area to a few counties in each state, where the seasons have generally been shortened. Wyoming has adopted the innovation of allowing the killing of female elk only under ordinary resident licenses and requiring licensees to obtain a special $15 license to kill a bull or an additional cow. Montana also prohibited the killing of ewes and lambs.

WOMEN TO FURNISH TREES

Widow and Daughters of Skipper Carry on Business.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—Many of the Christmas trees which will make Chicago children happy this year will be brought to this city next month from the woods of northern Michigan through the efforts of a widow and her twin daughters. The husband and father of the family lost his life last winter when the Christmas tree ship Rouse Simmons, of which he was captain, went to the bottom of lake Michigan during a storm.

Mrs. Herman Scheunemann of this city, the widow, now is in the Michigan woods directing a force of men in the work of cutting the trees. Her twin daughters, Elsie and May, are looking over the Chicago shipping lists for a vessel in which to bring the trees.

He'll Tell How to Save Miners' Lives

Denver, Nov. 7.—James F. Callbreath, secretary of the American mining congress and a citizen of Denver, will attend the great international exposition of life saving appliances in New York early in December to place before it the results of his experience and investigation along this line.

Mr. Callbreath is the best known American authority on saving lives in mining disasters. It is estimated that through the work of the mining congress no less than 5,000 lives of miners have been saved in the last few years.

Mr. Callbreath will deliver addresses on the subject at the exposition, giving the latest methods for saving entrapped miners and those rendered unconscious by gases.

Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page—this issue.

INCOME TAX HITS ACTORS

Box Office Will Hold Out Proper Returns.

Washington, Nov. 8.—There will be consternation along the Rialto when it becomes known that the box office will have to withhold the income tax on actors' contracts exceeding $3,000 annually. This is the interpretation placed on the new income law by treasury department officials in response to inquiries from theatrical managers.

In the case of vaudeville performers, however, the proceeding will be somewhat altered. Their salaries are paid weekly by different managers and the performers themselves will have to make personal returns if liable for the tax.

"GO 'WAY AND LET ME SLEEP"

Old Resident Peevish When Firemen Would Rescue Him.

Washburn, Wis., Nov. 6.—Roused from his sleep by firemen who battered down the door of his bed room while the house was filled with smoke, Thomas Hendrickson, a pioneer resident, last night remonstrated with them for disturbing his slumber. When the blaze had been extinguished Hendrickson was found in his room in a rocking chair. He was awakened and told that his house was on fire.

"Well, my goodness," tartly expostulated the old man, "can't you make less noise?"

At which the firemen collected in a circle around Mr. Hendrickson and revived the song, "Please Go 'Way and Let Me Sleep."

BOYS' PIG CLUBS TO AID FARMERS

Department of Agriculture to Help Fight Against Beef Shortage.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The department of agriculture has made public an extensive program by which it hopes to increase the American meat supply. The department will recommend and foster the following:

1. The establishment of municipal abattoirs throughout the country.
2. The raising of stock by small farmers.
3. The formation of co-operative live stock associations by the farmers of New England, the south Atlantic states, and the middle west.
4. The formation of boys' pig clubs, similar to the boys' corn clubs, which the department has been fostering for several years.

The beef situation is regarded as serious by congress, as well as the department of agriculture, and one of the first items of legislation which will be rushed through at the regular session will be the Smith-Lever agricultural extension bill.

Must Aid Small Farmers.

The enactment of this bill into law will do much to encourage the raising of beef cattle by the small farmer, according to Represenative Lever of South Carolina, chairman of the house committee on agriculture.

Secretary Houston appeared before the Lever committee recently and said that the only way in which the beef supply can be increased is to encourage the raising of cattle by the small farmer. He said the reason the small farmer does not raise cattle now is that he does not regard it as profitable as raising crops.

The department of agriculture and the agricultural colleges of the country have much information to wipe out this belief of the farmer, and the passage of the Lever bill, according to the secretary, will place this information at the use of the farmer through departmental and collegiate experts.

City Abattoirs Needed.

Assistant Secretary Galloway also appeared at the hearing. Later he said the solution of the meat problem lies in the establishment of municipal abattoirs.

"There is one thing," Secretary Galloway said, "which I haven't seen mentioned in the dispatches about the Chicago packers' convention, upon which the solution of the whole problem depends, in my estimation. In fact, I don't think it will be solved until it is taken up and done.

"That is the establishment of abattoirs by the smaller municipalities of the country, to which the farmer can go and dispose of his live stock, have it slaughtered and have it held for favorable markets.

"There is now one of these abattoirs in Paris, Tex., and it has been most successful. Another is contemplated by the municipality of Alexandria, Va. They are common all over Europe, especially France, but so far have been little thought of in this country.

Will Provide Competition.

"Their establishment will give the farmer a competitive market in which to dispose of his cattle. This alone will be an incentive for the production of cattle. Now a farmer who raises cattle has to dispose of them as a rule to stock buyers, who come through the country spasmodically. These buyers, in turn, ship the cattle to Chicago. The result is that the farmer wants to make a profit; the buyers want to make a profit, and the packers want to make a profit above the shipping expenses.

"This means that the farmer cannot make much of a profit, because the distance from him to the ultimate consumer of the beef is too great. The establishment of abattoirs, however, will furnish him with a ready market, where he can always make a cash sale.

"The real issue is that the farmer will produce cattle as soon as he finds it a profitable business. He is not on the farm from charitable motives, but from business motives. The great question with him is: Will it pay? As long as crops are more salable than cattle, he will raise and sell crops. Once he is convinced that cattle are more salable than crops, he will raise both crops and cattle, feed the former to the latter, and then sell the cattle."

VOTE OR DEATH, PANKHURST CRY

English Militant Delivers Interesting and Stirring Speech to Toledoans.

"Give us votes or give us death."

That might be a paraphrase of Patrick Henry's speech in which he said, "Give me liberty or give me death." But it isn't. It was Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst's statement in the presence of her Toledo audience in the Coliseum, Sunday afternoon.

Those who did not hear that ringing sentence possibly have formed an opinion as to the kind of woman the leader of the English militants is—that she is not womanly, but coarse, mannish. But Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is decidedly woman. She wears feathers in her hat. White goods of some description relieved the black at her throat and around her wrists. And then she wore a chatelaine bag, which no man would be guilty of having about him, not even a mannish woman would wear it. Furthermore, the speaker herself is slight of build. She appeared while the stage lights were throwing a glow upon her face as a woman of 45. But Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is considerably older than that—to say just how much would not be chivalrous.

One regrettable feature of Sunday afternoon's meeting was the smallness of the audience, which only filled about half of the hall. But the meeting was composed of women and men in about equal proportions. Snow had held back a number of people who would have liked to hear Mrs. Pankhurst out of curiosity, if nothing else.

No Reason in Englishmen.

The subject of Mrs. Pankhurst's address was the relation of white slavery to woman's suffrage. She spoke for a time on the subject, but the major portion of her address was devoted to the story of how women in England came to adopt the present militant tactics. "Why," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "some of the men told us if we really wanted the right of franchise we would quit holding meetings for our own sex and writing and circulating petitions for votes, and fight for them—adopt the methods of the men when they rose in revolution. And now that we have done that they call us unwomanly."

Going farther into the cause which led the women of England to smash windows, apply the torch and commit other acts of depredation to property, Mrs. Pankhurst said: "Our present government is pledged to the support of woman's suffrage. But because the premier is opposed to it we are denied the ballot. Englishmen are more bitter partisans than Americans. Party politics dominates. No matter what stand the leaders take the partisans support them. Reason doesn't enter it at all."

Mrs. Pankhurst, with the call of votes or death, said "the women have other weapons with which to fight—ridicule. The men and the politicians cannot stand to be laughed at. So we will laugh them to scorn." She based the plea of the women to vote on the English bill of rights in the Magna Charta—no taxation without representation, no government without the consent of the government; recognition of women as human beigns."

Women as Chattels.

That brought her to a discussion of white slavery and the evil that has grown up as the result of man-made laws. She characterized the traffic in women this way. "The slavery of a sex to vice is the greatest crime in history." She then told of the effort of the English government to surpress the evil by flogging the agents or white slavers, but said the women demanded that those who created the demand for white slavers should be flogged along with the agents. "Remove the demand," she cried, "and the agents, both men and women, will be forced out of the business because it will be no longer profitable. "Some other facts, such as the inequality and injustice of the laws in giving property more protection than women and the age at which a girl may be married in England—12 years—were cited to show that women have not been treated as human beings, as citizens because they have not been consulted in the passage of the laws.

KIPLING FORECASTS TRAGEDY

New York World.

In one of Kipling's poems Sir Anthony Golster, dying, tells his son to take his body in the old Mary Glester, which was the foundation of his fortunes as a ship owner, back to the Straits of Macassar. "By the Little Paternosters, as you come to the Union Bank," and here sink body and ship together, where his wife lay beneath the waves.

Lashed in our old deck cabin, with all three portholes wide.
* * * An' she trims best by the head.
Down by the head and sinkin', her fires are drawn and cold.
And the wate's splashin hollow on the skin on the empty hold—
Churning an' choking and chucking, quiet and scummy and dark—
Full to her lower hatches. * * *

Something such a sea funeral was that of James Freeman Bush, who died in August in a Portland hopsital. His widow and two friends, following his last wishes, took an urn, containing his ashes aboard the schooner Lydia, on which he had cruised far in recent years, and "put for the open sea." Ten miles out the helmsman threw the Lydia into the wind. Crew and mourners were transferred to a motor boat in tow. The yacht was scuttled and all hand stood reverently by until she sank with every sail set, defiant to the last, into the clean green sea.

Such a funeral was given the battleship Maine, rescued from the mud of Havana Harbor, to lie, as a ship must wish to lie if she had a sentiment soul, shielded in unfathomable depths from all indignity. So a viking of old was sometimes coffined in his long boat, with shields arow along the gunwale and his arms about him. Not often in this practical days does a poem so prodigure fact.

FIG. 1—Shows why SALVES, BALMS, SNUFFS, etc. must fail. See by the BLACK how little of the disease they reach.

FIG. 2—Shows how little can possibly be done by ATOMIZER and NEBULIZER SPRAYS, and by DOUCHES, WASHES and ALL LIQUIDS. See by the black how far they all fall short of reaching THE SEAT of the disease.

FIG. 3—Shows how little good is done when a SPRAY or LIQUID is applied by way of the mouth. See by the BLACK how little of the diseased parts are reached.

you will be convinced. The regular package, containing enough to last from 25 to 35 days, sent by mail, postpaid for $1. It is not on sale at the drug stores. Send for the free sample today.

SMOKE of Herbs for CATARRH

The illustrations herein tell the whole story about the treatment of Catarrh. The BLACK, where the arrows point in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, shows how little of the disease, Catarrh, can possibly be reached by the usual methods of treatment and in Fig. 4 the BLACK shows the complete sweep made by Dr. Blosser's Remedy.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane. It is characterized by a discharge through the nostrils or into the throat. It usually begins with a cold in the head. Beginning in the nostrils it spreads to all the mucous membranes of the body, even getting into the stomach and lungs. The nasty discharge being swallowed, it upsets the stomach, and from the stomach it is taken into the blood, and poisons and deranges the whole body.

The disease is all the time inclined to work its way from the nose back into the head—down into the throat—into the bronchial tubes and lungs. Herein is its greatest danger.

Dr. Blosser's Discovery

While engaged in the general practice of medicine Dr. Blosser had many patients suffering from Catarrh whom he was unable to cure, although he prescribed for them by the rules taught in medical books and colleges. He saw that the methods of treatment were wrong, and reasoned that as Catarrh is produced by breathing cold and damp air, so it should be cured by breathing a warm medicated vapor.

After nine years of investigation he discovered a combination of healing herbs, leaves and flowers (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) which, when placed in an ordinary clean pipe—made into medicated cigarettes or burned on a plate and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs, or by sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, would speedily relieve all catarrhal diseases. As shown in the accompanying illustration the warm, healing vapor is carried directly to the very parts affected. This remedy fights and kills Catarrh where liquids, sprays, douches, salves and medicated creams cannot possibly go. It is a most reliable treatment, and is so simple and convenient that it can be used at home by man, woman or child.

FREE SAMPLE BY MAIL

Write a postal card, or cut out and fill in the coupon below, and we will send you by mail a liberal trial treatment entirely free. If you suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness or any other catarrhal trouble, you cannot afford to neglect the use of this remedy. This remedy has cured catarrh of every form in the nose, head, throat, middle ear and lungs. No matter who, or what remedy has failed in your case, this should cure you.

When you try the free sample and see how the warm, pleasant medicated vapor goes to every spot and gives immediate relief, you will be convinced. The regular package, containing enough to last from 25 to 35 days, sent by mail, postpaid for $1. It is not on sale at the drug stores. Send for the free sample today.

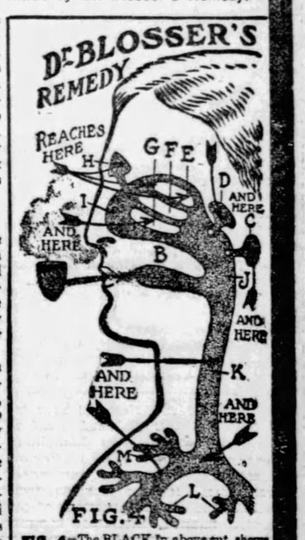

FIG. 4—The BLACK in above cut shows the parts reached by Dr. Blosser's Remedy. Viz: the whole disease. Not a spot, nook or corner escapes. It goes to C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, EVERYWHERE, and it wipes out the disease wherever it goes.

CUT OUT HERE

DR. J. W BLOSSER,
254 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir: Please send me by mail (free of cost) your Trial Treatment for Catarrh, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh of the Middle Ear, etc. Also send your Free Illustrated Booklet on Catarrh.

Name ——————

Town ——————

Street or R. F. D. —————— State ——————

Spell out name with pencil, very, very plainly.

CUT OUT HERE

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Nov. 10.—Prices of wheat averaged an increase of ½c Monday over the close Saturday owing to the strength displayed in Liverpool cables and the fact that liberal buying by Chicago houses with Argentina connections on a large scale was a factor. There was a fair amount of trading on the short side at the opening prices and the market was in a firm position in the first hour. There was a good demand for cash and May wheat after the opening, but offerings were small. Cash wheat was up ¼c to 95½c. December was up ½c to 96¼c. May was up a like amount to $1.00¾.

				Close—	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 8.
Cash 95½	96¾	96½	95¾	95¾
Dec. 96	96¾	96¼	96¼	95¾
May 1.00¾	1.01	1.00¾	1.00¾	1.00¾
July	....	....	90¼	....
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	75½	75
Dec. 70¼	70¾	70¼	70¼	70¼
May 72	72¾	72	72¾	72
July	....	....	71¾	....
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	41¾	41¾
Dec. 41½	41¾	41¼	41¼	41
May 44¾	45	44¾	44½	44½
July	....	....	43¼	....
Clover Seed—				
Prime ...8.40	8.60	8.40	8.55	8.50
Dec. 8.40	8.60	8.40	8.55	8.50
March ...8.40	8.65	8.40	8.55	8.50
Jan 8.40	....	....	8.55	....
Rye—				
No 2....	....	....	66	66
Alsike—				
Prime ...10.65	....	....	10.65	10.65
Dec. 10.55	....	....	10.55	10.55
March ...10.55	....	....	10.55	10.55
Timothy—				
Old	....	....	2.50	2.47½
New	....	....	2.52½	2.50
Dec. 2.52½	....	....	2.55	2.52½
Feb. 2.60	....	....	2.62½	2.60
March ...2.62½	....	....	2.65	2.62½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec. 85¼	86⅛	85⅜	85⅜	85¼
May 90⅝	91	90⅜	90⅝	90⅞
July 88	88½	88	88⅜	87¾
Corn—					
Dec. 69¼	69⅝	69	69½	69⅛
May 70¼	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝	70¼
July 69½	69⅞	69½	69¾	69½
Oats—					
Dec. 38¼	38⅜	38¼	38¼	38⅜
May 42	42½	41⅞	42	42¼
July 41⅜	42¼	41⅛	41½	41⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan. 20.15	20.30	20.15	20.22	20.10
May 20.20	20.27	20.20	20.22	20.15
Lard—					
Jan. 10.80	10.85	10.77	10.82	10.75
May 10.95	11.00	10.95	10.95	10.90
Ribs—					
Jan. 10.67	10.72	10.57	10.70	10.62
May 10.77	10.82	10.79	10.77	10.72

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	82¾	82¼
May	....	....	87⅞	87⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	83¼	82¾
May	....	....	88⅛	87¾

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 10.—Flour, quiet. Wheat, firm on bullish Argentine news. December, 95¼@95 9-16c; May, steady. Beef, quiet; build-ers' steel, $10.90@11.00. Petroleum, steady. Molasses, steady. Hay, steady. Hides and leather, unchanged. Raw sugar, steady; Muscovado, 3.04c; centrifugal, 3.54c; molasses, 2.79c; refined, steady.

Butter, firm; receipts, 5,700 tubs; creamery, extras, 33@34c; firsts, 28@31c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23½@24c; held, extras, 30½@31½c; firsts, 27½@29½c; seconds, 24½@25c; state dairy, finest, 30c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 23@26c; extras, 26@26½c; imitation creamery, 24@25c; factory, June, 23c; current make, 22½c; seconds, 21@22c; packing stock, June No. 1, 22c; current make, No. 2, 20@21c.

Cheese, firm; receipts, 1,100 boxes; state, whole milk, held, specials, 16¼@16½c; average fancy, 15¾@16c; fresh, specials, 15¾@16c; average fancy, 15½c; state, whole milk, under grades, 12½@15¼c; daisies, 16½c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, 16¼c; dats, 16c; twins, 16c; skims, 11½@13¼c.

Eggs excited; receipts, 11,200 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 43@45c; extra firsts, 41@42c; firsts, 38@40c; seconds, 34@37c; thirds, 29@32c; dirties No. 1, 27@28c; No. 2, 26@29c; checks, good to choice dry, 24@25c; undergrades, $0.00@6.90; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 29c; firsts, 28@28½c; seconds, 26½@27½c; lower, 21@26c; dirties, 21@25c.

CONVULSIONS

Convulsions, nervous falling spells and spasms promptly relieved by my special treatment. Testimonials on file from cases afflicted since childhood, in which my remedies were successful. Enclose this in your letter for Free Trial Bottle. I pay expressage. Give age and full particulars. Dr. F. Harvey Roof, Dept. 936 Station N, New York, N. Y.

WHAT IS GOOD FOR WEAK MEN?

WRITE ME AND I WILL TELL YOU.

This is not a commercial proposition. It is simply an honest endeavor to help men. So I seek only men who are thoroughly in earnest, who really need help and who appreciate a square deal.

G. B. Bobertz, 121 Boberts, Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Butter unchanged; creamery, 22½@31½c. Eggs—Receipts, 3,675 cases; at mark, cases included, 25@29c; ordinary firsts, 26@28c; firsts, 30@31c. Cheese firmer; daisies, 15@15¼c; twins, 14½@14¾c; Americas, 15½@16c; long horns, 15@15¼c. Potatoes higher; receipts, 70 cars; Michigan and Wisconsin, 65@75c; Minnesota and Ohio, 65@73c. Poultry higher; springs, 12½c; fowls, 10½c; turkeys, 16c.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Nov. 10.—Cattle, receipts 6,600; prime steers, 8.60@8.75; shipping, $7.75@8.25; butchers, $7.00@8.35; cows, $3.50@6.75; bulls, $4.75@7.25; heifers, $5.50@7.40; stock heifers, $4.75@9.25; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.00; fresh cows and springers, $3.50@9.00. Veal, receipts 800; native, $8.00@12.00; Canada, $3.50@5.50. Hogs, receipts, 17,600; heavy, mixed and yorkers, $8.50@8.55; pigs, $8.50; roughs, $7.65@7.85; stags, $6.50@7.50; dairies, $8.25@8.50. Sheep, 10,600; lambs, $5.50@7.85; yearlings, $4.50@6.00; wethers, $4.75@5.00; ewes, $2.50@4.50; sheep, mixed, $4.50@4.75.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Nov. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700; steady; good to choice heavy steers, $8.50@8.75; choice handy fat steers, $7.50@8.25; common to fair steers, $6.00@6.50; good to choice heifers, $6.50@7.00; good to choice fat cows, $5.75@6.15; common to fair cows, $2.50@4.25; choice bucher bulls, $6.25@7.50; milch cows, $50.00@90.00. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; higher; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $8.50@8.45; light Yorkers and pigs, $7.75@8.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; steady; prime wethers, $4.90; choice lambs, $7.50. Calves—Receipts, 350; steady; good to choice veals, $11.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Hogs, receipts 34,000; strong; bulk of sales, $7.80@8.15; light, $7.60@8.15; mixed, $7.60@8.25; heavy, $7.45@8.25; rough, $7.45@7.65; pigs, $5.25@7.75. Cattle receipts, 20,000; strong; beeves, $6.70@9.80; Texas steers, $6.60@7.75; stockers and feeders, $5.00@7.75; cows and heifers, $3.25@8.25; calves, $7.00@11.25. Sheep receipts, 35,000; firm; native, $4.15@5.30; yearlings, $5.35@6.45; lambs, native, $6.00@7.80.

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Pittsburg, Nov. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700; steady; good to choice heavy steers, $8.50@8.75; choice handy fat steers, $7.50@8.25; common to fair steers, $6.00@6.50; good to choice heifers, $6.50@7.00; good to choice fat cows, $5.75@6.15; common to fair cows, $2.50@4.25; choice bucher bulls, $6.25@7.50; milch cows, $50.00@90.00. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; higher; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $8.50@8.45; light Yorkers and pigs, $7.75@8.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; steady; prime wethers, $4.90; choice lambs, $7.50. Calves—Receipts, 350; steady; good to choice veals, $11.50.

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GALL STONES

One in every 10 has them. Are U that unlucky 1 & don't know it? Don't doctor for Stomach or Intestinal Trouble, Constipation, Appendicitis, etc. Your Bad Stomach, Sick Headache, Colic or Bilious Spells, Indigestion, Gas, Torpid Liver, Bad Color, Piles, Pains in Right Side, Stomach, Bowels or Back are not diseases of themselves, but Warning Signals, reflecting serious Liver-Gall Trouble—The Source of Half of Humanity's Misery. Stomach medicines to digest your food like physic to move your Bowels only weakens your Stomach still more, and makes your Constipation far worse. Others in your same fix were easily cured at home. Write today for our LIVER-GALL BOOK FREE

Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. 711, 218 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 10.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand; prices easier; middling fair, 7.86d; good middling, 7.56d; middling, 7.42d; low middling, 7.20d; good ordinary, 6.56d; ordinary, 6.22d. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 7,400 American and 1,000 for speculation and export. Receipts, 52,000 bales, including 41,300 American. Futures closed steady: Nov., 7.14½d; Nov. and Dec., 7.00½d; Dec. and Jan., 6.99½d; Jan. and Feb., 6.98½d; Feb. and March, 7.00d; March and April, 7.00½d; April and May, 7.01d; May and June, 7.01½d; June and July, 7.00d; July and Aug., 6.98½d; Aug. and Sept., 6.80½d; Sept and Oct., 6.54d; Oct. and Nov., 6.43½d.

ASTHMA

Cured Before You Pay

I want to cure every sufferer of this dreadful disease. I have such confidence in my newly discovered cure for Asthma I will send a large $1.00 bottle by express to any sufferer writing for it. When you are completely cured send me the dollar for this bottle. Ot

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Send for this sample box NOW

The chance you have always wanted to make big money is yours. You can be your own boss—Coin Money—Become a prosperous salesman or saleswoman. Every family will buy our high grade toilet soaps. Our prices compel sales. The quality makes every buyer a regular customer. Let us start you. Nothing to invest. We trust you and stand back of you. If you want to make money, WRITE US AT ONCE. Full size box, 7 kinds, retail value 60c, all fine, and our complete offer postpaid, only 25c.

CROFTS & REED CO. Dept. B 377 CHICAGO

FELIX DIAZ STABBED

Mexican Attacked in Streets of Havana.

Havana, Nov. 7.—Gen. Felix Diaz was stabbed by a Mexican at 10:30 o'clock last night. He was wounded twice, probably not fatally.

The attack on Diaz occurred while he was walking on the Malecon, a fashionable promenade. He was wounded behind the ear and in the neck, besides receiving several blows on the head from a cane. Diaz was removed to a hospital. His assailant was arrested.

Gen. Diaz was wounded in an altercation which occurred in the Malecon. He also was beaten with canes.

General Diaz, with Cecilio Ocon, a fellow fugitive from Mexico, and Luis Malda, were listening to a band concert in the Malecon when a group of Mexicans, among them a young Mexican, Pedro Guerero, passed the Diaz party. Diaz is said to have made some unpleasant remarks about the followers of Carranza, whereupon Guerrero went to the sea wall, where other Mexicans were seated, and informed them of Diaz's alleged insult.

The entire group came back to where Diaz and his friends were conversing. Guerrero sprang at Diaz with a knife, wounding him. The two struggled for a moment together when a policeman siezed Guerrero by the shoulders. Some one drew a revolver and fired. The bullet struck Guerrero.

Diaz was taken to a hospital, but it was found that his wounds were superficial. Guerrero is seriously wounded. The entire party was placed under arrest.

It Won't Work.

"Pierpont Morgan," said a western congressman, "splendidly enlightened the money trust committee on the subject of credit when he said that, no matters how many billions of credit a man might have today, he'd lose it all tomorrow if he did a single wrong deed.

"Mr. Morgan declared afterward to me personally that credit depended altogether on integrity and a man who tried to do wrong and at the same time maintain his credit was as silly as the Hartford schoolboy.

"This boy and some friends, he explained, wanted to get in to a baseball game, but they had no money. How to cheat the gateman? They could think of no scheme. For a long while they were hopeless. Then suddenly the boy in question exclaimed, in a delighted voice:

"'I've got it, fellers! We can all walk in backward and the man'll think we're comin' out.'"

BRITAIN GETS WILSON SLAP AT HUERTA

British Foreign Office Is Told That U. S. Will Not Recognize Huerta or His Acts.

London, Nov. 10.—Walter H. Page, United States ambassador, today presented to the British foreign office another message from President Wilson, the general effect of which is that under no circumstances will the President recognize Provisional President Huerta or any of his acts.

Mexico City, Nov. 10.—President Huerta's program as announced to the members of the diplomatic corps in a statement formulated at Saturday night's meeting of the Cabinet is another plea for delay and forbearance.

The statement embraces an elaborate defense of the Huerta administration, including the dissolution of Congress and the imprisonment of the deputies.

It is promised that the incoming Congress will set aside the recent election on the ground that the vote cast was not representative.

Huerta to Keep Office.

In the meantime the present administration will continue in office, guaranteeing safety to the interests of all foreigners in the republic until a permanent government shall have been established.

Notwithstanding the report that Special Envoy Lind had delivered an ultimatum demanding that Huerta should resign within 72 hours under pain of immediate intervention, the statement declares that the relations between the United States and Mexico have improved greatly in the past 24 hours.

No confirmation was obtainable today of the reported delivery of an ultimatum. Neither Mr. Lind nor Mr. O'Shaughnessy would discuss the matter.

Fighting Is Continued.

The Huerta statement is believed to be the final answer to the United States government, and it is believed to have been decided upon immediately after the extension of credit from some mysterious source, which made possible the payment of government employes ahead of time, and which has resulted in the banks putting a new supply of silver into circulation, relieving the stringency which a few days ago threatened to paralyze business throughout the republic.

Reports of continued fighting are coming in from various sections. The German consul at Chihuahua reports that the town has been under fire for 40 hours, but that the rebels, under Pancho Villa, have been worsted in three engagements.

WILD MAN CAPTURED

Missouri Coon Hunters Make Strange Catch.

Moberly, Mo., Nov. 7.—In the famous annual Missouri coon hunt here yesterday, attended by Governor Elliott W. Major, National Committeeman Edward Goltra of St. Louis and the majority of the state officials, a wild man was captured who had lived in the woods since 1890. He had a wooden leg, which he had carved from a tree limb and in a hole in the leg he carried bees which he had captured. He also had bees in a curious old-fashioned stovepipe hat which he wore.

Goltra captured the coon which is the prize of the hunt, its teeth having been filled with gold by a dentist. The hunter capturing this coon is conceded the best hunter.

Nearly 700 persons participated in the events of the camp of the Randolph County Coon Club. Five squads of hunters, with more than 100 hounds, left camp at 10 o'clock Wednesday night and plunged into the sycamore forest on Elk Fork Creek.

Goltra had the distinction of bringing down the first coon. He, with Judge Charles Clark and Judge Thomas J. Seehern, also had the unenviable distinction of remaining in the dense woods all night, losing their way and forcing the party to walk to Evansville.

A party headed by Mayor Rolla Rothwell of Moberly drove a wild man from the brush. He finally was surrounded and captured by the party and brought to camp. After he had been fed and given liquid refreshments he told the hunters his name was Thomas Siebler.

He had lived in the woods on the hunting preserves since 1890, following a disappointment in love. His clothes are of furs from rabbits, foxes, coons and possums. He had made but one trip to a large city in his life, that being in 1889, when he went to St. Louis to buy a wooden leg.

Since that time he fashioned another limb from a tree he cut down. He has lived close to nature so long that he has developed into a bee trainer.

MAIL YOUR PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS EARLY

Washington, Nov. 8.—"Mail your Christmas parcels early." This notice in big letters will be posted in every postoffice in the country at the instance of Postmaster General Burleson, who proposes to see that all Christmas parcels shall be delivered on or before Christmas day if possible.

1,651 ENROLLED IN OBERLIN

Oberlin, O., Nov. 10.—The final enrollment figures in the college department for the first semester as issued by Secretary George M. Jones, show an increase of one over the registration a year ago. At present there are 999 students enrolled, which is within one of the number of 1,000 to which the trustees voted to limit registration in the College of Arts and Sciences during the next five years. The total number in all departments is 1,651.

HUERTA DENIES U. S. RIGHT TO PUT HIM OUT

Formal Negative Reply Will Set Forth That This Country Has No Legal Right in Case.

Mexico City, Nov. 7.—Provisional President Huerta's formal negative reply to the United States demands, which was discussed in detail at last night's cabinet meeting, will set forth that the United States has no right, legal or otherwise, to demand General Huerta's elimination. This statement was given out today from one of the departments of the Mexican government.

The reply, it is said, will also point out that Provisional President Huerta has no legal right to accede to the demands. The informant says it was decided to incorporate in the reply a declaration that General Huerta intends to increase the Mexican army to 500,000 men.

Lind Back on Job.

Mexico City, Nov. 7.—The final stages of the negotiations between Mexico and the United States are to be participated in personally at short range by John Lind. He arrived this morning from Vera Cruz.

The series of delays in Provisional President Huerta's formal answer to the United States and the lack of definite action which would indicate his attitude in face of the demands made, has been annoying to President Wilson's personal representative.

It was known that negotiations had been conducted in an indirect manner, not allowing the ordinary diplomatic course, and Mr. Lind's sudden appearance in the federal capital is assumed to be due to his desire to bring things quickly to a clearly defined point.

AGED INDIAN IS RELEASED

Infirmities Bring Freedom to Flint Trapper.

Flint, Mich., Nov. 6.—Aged Charles Fisher, an Indian, hobbled into Justice Halsey's court late last night to face a charge of trapping before the season opened. Fisher admitted he had 179 muskrat hides and five coonskins, trapped before the season opened. Because of his infirmities he was allowed to go on suspended sentence. The furs were confiscated.

Trapping is Fisher's only means of support. Now that his furs are confiscated it is expected he will be a county charge this winter. His wife is blind.

Wilson Campaign Manager Marries

McCOMBS TO WED IN LONDON

Democratic National Chairman to Marry Miss Williams.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Friends of William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today received cable dispatches announcing that he would be married in London tomorrow to Miss Dorothy Williams, a sister of Mrs. Joseph Leiter.

The announcement was entirely unexpected and was a great surprise in diplomatic and military social circles, in which the bride-to-be is prominent. It caused no less of a stir in political circles.

Miss Williams left Washington some time ago aboard the yacht Niagara as a guest of Mrs. Leiter's son a trip around the world. The Niagara now is at Southampton waiting for Mr. Leiter to join the party.

Mr. McCombs has been abroad since almost immediately after election, getting a rest. He is the most prominent possibility for ambassador to France to succeed Myron T. Herrick. The chairman has once declined the place.

"NOT GUILTY" IS BEILISS VERDICT

Russian of Jewish Faith Was Tried on Charge of "Ritual Murder."

Kiev, Russia, Nov. 10.—Mendel Beiliss was acquitted by the jury today.

The trial of Mendel Beiliss, a Russian of the Hebrew faith, for the alleged murder for purposes of "blood ritual" of Andrew Yushinsky, a Christian lad, began October 8. The case caused an immense sensation, which stirred the whole of Russia. The mutilated body of the boy Yushinsky was discovered on March 25, 1911, in a cave on a suburban holding outside Kiev. The hands were bound behind the back and there were 47 wounds on the body.

Beiliss was shortly afterward arrested and charged with the murder and was kept in close confinement till the trial.

During the hearing many medical experts testified, their opinions varying as to the reasons for the crime.

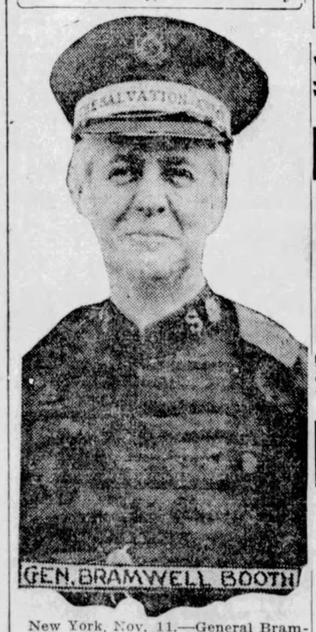
Other witnesses threw suspicion on a woman, Vera Tcheberiak, alleged to be the harborer of a band of criminals.

Extensive precautions were taken by the authorities to prevent threatened outrages by members of a society of anti-semite Russians known as the Black Hundred, the vicinity of the court being surrounded by hundreds of troops during the latter days of the trial.

No other county in the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific has the distinction of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. For fifty years it has stood as the richest farming county in the land. The tillers of the soil try to raise better crops each successive year. McLean county, Illinois now stands second to Lancaster, with Los Angeles county, California, a close third, and Whitman county, Washington, fourth.

Divers are now equipped with a telephone, so they are at all times in communication with the surface.

Gen. Bramwell Booth Touring the Country



New York, Nov. 11.—General Bramwell Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, is now on a tour of the United States and Canada. He arrived here from London. He is making addresses to interest the public anew in the great army of soul savers.

DEEP SNOW IN THREE STATES

Large Area Is Storm-Swept Sunday and Monday—Flood Feared.

Pittsburg, Nov. 11.—Although Western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and northern West Virginia still were buried this morning under a blanket of a foot or more of snow, conditions were rapidly improving. Telephone and telegraph companies made progress during the night in restoring communication and railroads had dug out trains that had been buried for hours in the largest drifts known in this section for a long period of years.

One train arrived here from Cleveland early today after having been on the way a little more than 30 hours. It was stalled in a drift for 28 hours not far from Cleveland, and the passengers suffered severely from cold and hunger. Train schedules were restored to something near normal, and wires along the railroads were again in commission. The hope was held out that if the elements did not interfere during the day this entire section would be as usual tonight.

Some anxiety was expressed for fear that a sudden thaw would transform the vast amount of snow into water, and floods in the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny river valleys would follow. But the local weather forecaster anticipated nothing but continued low temperatures for the next 24 hours.

Cleveland Worst Sufferer.

Cleveland, Nov. 11.—Cleveland lay in white and mighty solitude, mute and deaf to the outside world, a city of lonesome snowless, storm-swept from end to end, when the violence of the two-day blizzard lessened somewhat late Monday afternoon.

Traffic and business were demoralized. Citizens faced discomforts and privations to an extent that has no precedent here. The snow-laden gale that roared over the city Sunday and Monday spread devastation broadcast.

Gusts of the storm not yet departed last evening swirled snow through streets still littered with wrecked telephone poles and tangles of wires. Hampered as they were by the wind and cold, repair men had been able to make little headway. Whole districts were still without telephone service. In some places lights were out. Motoring was made difficult and in sections impossible by the heavy snow that lay a foot deep in the streets, and was piled up in dirty heaps four and five feet high at curb and corners. Cars were running on less than one-half the lines.

Loss of one human life had been reported, and hundreds of the unfortunate had appealed to charity. Damage to property will run high in the thousands. Abatement of the blizzard is predicted for today.

Since Sunday evening not one interurban car has entered Cleveland. No promises were made by officials of the six lines yesterday as to when any cars may be expected.

Fierce on Lakes.

At least one steel steamer was lost and a number of others stranded during the terrible gale that swept the lakes Sunday and Monday. That there was some loss of life is quite certain, as no word has been received from the members of the crew of an unknown vessed that was lost at the lower end of Lake Huron.

CYCLECARS A BRITISH FAD

Little Machines Made to Compete With American Cars.

London, Nov. 7.—That wonderful and tiny creation, the cyclecar, which is weel known on this side of the water, yet is practically just being introduced in the United States, is said by the pealous English manufacturers to be "killing the cheap American car boom." "The Royal Automobile Club Journal' says:

Two years ago the motorist who wished to invest in something rather more advance than the motorcycle and sidecar found that his requirements, at the price he was prepared to pay, could not be met by British manufacturers, and consequently he was forced to look elsewhere for a suitable vehicle. The introduction of the cyclecar brought about an extraordinary change in the situation, for its advent suddenly threw open a wide field of choice, in which selection might be made between a number of reliable little machines selling for appreciably less than the American cars, yet capable of taking two, or, at a pinch, three passengers over an ordinary road.

"So far, then, the cyclecar has been an immense industry, but, although largely through its influence the tide of invasion appears to have been checked, it must not belightly imagined that all danger is over and done with. Cyclecar makers will have to face further reductions in the price of American cars, and the only way in which this price cutting campaign can be successfully met is keeping down the cost of the cyclecar to the lowest possible point and by refusing to pander to the fads of those who expect the cyclecar to be equipped with every luxury and refinement of the machine selling at two or three times the price."

The cyclecar, which is nothing after all but a motorcycle engine mounted in a light body, with four bicycle wheels, yet is dependable, cheap to run and comfortable, is seen everywhere in England. Hundreds and hundreds of them speed forth in competition with the automobiles every pleasant afternoon. The average price is about $600 or $700.

MILITANTS FORM VOLUNTEER CORPS

British Suffragists to Be Led by Sir Francis Vane, Boer War Veteran.

London, Nov. 7.—By a clever stratagem, which completely hoodwinked the large force of police sent to prevent her from speaking, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was enabled to announce at the Bow Baths, in the east end of London last night the formation of a volunteer corps, organized under command of Capt. Sir Francis Vane, a Boer war veteran, for the protection of militant suffragists and labor unionists.

Miss Zelie Emerson, of Jackson, Mich., presided over the gathering.

Police Surround Lansbury Home.

Just as the meeting was called to order the statement was made that the residence of George Lansbury, former Socialist member of parliament and a warm supporter of the militant suffragists, was surrounded by police. The crowd rushed from the Baths and found a large number of foot and mounted police around Lansbury's house, with a taxicab in front of the entrance.

Mr. Lansbury arrived on the scene and was uproariously greeted as he entered his home. The report was spread that the preparations portended the arrest of Sylvia Pankhurst.

The lights in the house were extinguished and suddenly a woman rushed from the doorway and sprang into the taxicab, which, surrounded by mounted police, proceeded to Bethnal Green. Then Miss Daisy Lansbury stepped out, much to the discomfiture of the police.

Tells of Army Plans.

Meanwhile Miss Pankhurst entered the Baths practically unobserved. The only disorder was caused by an attack by the women on a few reporters suspected of being detectives.

Mr. Lansbury and Sir Francis Vane followed Miss Pankhurst to the platform. The Boer veteran explained that he proposed to establish a labor training corps. Waving aloft a huge knotted club Sir Francis said he was prepared to use that weapon wherever he saw women injured and labor disputes, or wherever the oppressed needed aid.

The general staff of the organization will be drawn from officers who have seen war, and both men and women are eligible for the ranks.

Expects Immunity From Government.

Miss Pankhurst said the plan was based on the Ulster model, and she expected the same immunity from government interference as Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader enjoyed.

When Miss Pankhurst left the meeting she was surrounded by a bodyguard of east enders and made her escape after a lively battle with the police, who drew their clubs. The crowd retaliated with sticks, and the result was that several of the belligerents were injured, among them Miss Emerson, who was knocked down and bruised about the head. She, too, escaped arrest, being carried away by sympathizers.

RECEIVERS NEEDN'T PAY TAX

Washington, Nov. 10.—Receivers of insolvent corporations are not required to pay the corporation tax imposed by the Payne-Aldrich law, according to a decision today by the supreme court.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR 6 MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Young man, turn spare time into money. We show you how. Sample and proposition 25c. Duo-Creme Co., Erie, Pa.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HELP WANTED.

You are wanted for a Government Job. $65 to $150 month. Parcel post means many vacancies. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Write immediately for free list of positions, with full description. Franklin Institute, Dept. A-80, Rochester, N. Y.

Are you ambitious? Earn $15 to $25 weekly during spare time at home writing for newspapers; literary ability unnecessary. Instructive booklet free. Washington Press Bureau, Dept. N, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

AGENTS $50-$75 weekly selling guaranteed knit goods for largest manufacturer in America. Established 30 years. Complete outfit free. Madison Mills, Dept. 1 E, 484 Broadway, New York City.

Sells like hot cakes. Big Profits. Nothing like it. Ironing Wax. Pad and Rest, perfumes clothes, clamps to ironing board, refills with new wax. Particulars free. Marshall Mfg. Co., 14 Front St., New York.

AGENTS—Novelty knives and razors are lightning sellers. 100% profit. Exclusive territory. Goods guaranteed. Novelty Cutlery Co., 138 Bar st., Canton, Ohio.

Men, women, sell Akos. Leave on trial. Trial is sale. Big pay. Credit allowed. Sample free. Horner Mfg. Co., 526 Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Arkansas Land Free. 500,000 acres government land now open to settlement. Booklet with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map of state 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

REAL ESTATE.

Texas School Lands, $1.50 to $5.00 per acre; 1-40th down, balance 40 years. Texas land free. Journal Publishing Co., Houston, Texas.

FARMS AND LANDS.

Something fine in Florida land. On the ridge; 20-acre tracts, $25 cash, $10 per month. The Carraway Farm & Orchard Co., Waukegan, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

Learn Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Typewriting, other subjects by mail; get best results; write for particulars. Walton Correspondence College, Grass Creek, Ind.

PRINTING

100 Letter Heads, 100 Envelopes and four month subscription to 20-page weekly, $1.25; business or visiting cards and 4 month subscription, 75c. Gateway Gazette, Beaumont, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fox, Deer, Cat, Wolf, Coon, 'Possum, Rabbit hounds, Pointers and Setters. List free. J. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

1913 Ginseng Seed For Sale. Orders accepted for fall or spring delivery; correspondence solicited. Daniel Phillips, Montrose, W. Virginia.

PERSONAL.

5 Sporting Post Cards 10c. Miss Blanche Girard, box 29, Hoyloke, Mass.

Have your horoscope for the new year, 1913, cast by the famous English astrologer, Maud Lindon. For free trial reading send 10c and birthdate to Mrs. Maud Lindon, Dept. J, 1265 East 50th St., Chicago.

Horoscope Cast Free. Send dime and birth date. Prof. Frogman, 214 Bennett st., Seattle, Wash.

Sell our Sporting Post Cards and Photo Samples; terms 10c. Westbrook Art Printers, Holyoke, Mass. Dept. F.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK and expenses to man with rig to introduce poultry compound. Year-round position. Parsons, Kan. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 84

AGENTS.

PATENT Secured or Fee Returned. Free patent book, selling guide and list of buyers and manufacturers of inventions. Advice free. Send sketch. Sues & Co., Attys., 542 7th St., Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.

BE A DETECTIVE Earn $150 to $300 per month; travel over the world. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

SONG POEMS WANTED. We pay 50 per cent. Send poems or melodies; they may mean you a fortune. Hayworth Music Co., 796, Washington, D. C.

OLD COINS WANTED. $1 to $500 paid for hundreds of coins dated before 1894. Send 10 cents for our coin value book. It may mean your fortune. ROCKWELL & CO., 3265 Archer Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

36-lb.—FEATHER BEDS—$6.25

New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. 6-pound Pillows $1.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Write for FREE catalog. Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept. 1152, Greensboro, N. C.

12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will mention this paper and send 4c. to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show our cards to 6 of your friends. Dept. New Ideas Card Co., 233 S. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

WANTED MEN to learn the Barber Trade. Big Wages. Always Sure of Work.

We teach you quickly, cheaply, thoroughly. Tools furnished. We give you actual shop experience and you keep half the receipts. Graduates in big demand. We have 33 big colleges in principal cities. Write at once for catalog and particulars.

MOLER SYSTEM OF COLLEGES, 101 Prospect Ave., N. W., Cleveland, O.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS—Union soldiers who homesteaded some land, but less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874, are entitled to additional rights even though entry was relinquished or abandoned. If a soldier is dead, widow or heirs have his rights. I pay spot cash for claims. Address (Comrade) W. F. MOSES, 554 First Natl Bank, Denver, Colo.

AGENTS A BRAND NEW LIGHTER. Novel watch-shaped lighter. Operated with one hand; gives instantaneous light every time. No electricity, no battery, no wires, non-explosive; does away with matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette. Is a handy thing for the vest or your chain. Tremendous seller. Write quick for wholesale terms and prices.

T. B. Brandt Lighter Co., 148 Duane St., N. Y.

AGENTS At Last—A Safe Self-Heating Iron. The Only KEROSENE (coal oil) iron in the world. No competition. Every woman wants a safe self-heating iron. Low priced; every home can afford it. Demand perfectly enormous. Big profits. A winner for agents. Write quick for terms while your territory is still open. Sample FREE to Workers.

THOMAS IRON CO., 478 Lane St., Dayton, O.

SALESWOMAN WANTED

Make Big Money selling our Big-Profit line of Guaranteed Hot Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes, Douches and other Household Rubber Necessities and Specialties for women. Write today for territory and full information. Fine sample case and line of samples FREE. Reitz & Sorensen, Dept. B, 139 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargains in Band Instruments

We have a warerooom full of band instruments taken in exchange for new Lyon & Healy American Professional and Own Make Band Instruments. We are disposing of them at a grand clearing sale. Cornets $3.00 and upward. Trombones $8.00 and upward. Write for our big list if you can use a good instrument in perfect order at a nominal price. We will also send you (free) a copy of our Band Herald. LYON & HEALY, 27-40 Adams Street, CHICAGO. World's Largest Music House.

HEIRS

Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich but don't know it. Over 400-page index, entitled "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed dividend list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2c stamp at once for free booklet. INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, 8, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BE A DETECTIVE Earn $150 to $250 per month; travel over the world. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

SONG POEMS WANTED. We pay 50 per cent. Send poems or melodies; they may mean you a fortune. Hayworth Music Co., 796, Washington, D. C.

OLD COINS WANTED. $1 to $500 paid for hundreds of coins dated before 1894. Send 10 cents for our coin value book. It may mean your fortune. ROCKWELL & CO., 3265 Archer Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

32 NICE POST CARDS different sorts, and one year. The WHOLE THING for only ten cents. ROBERTS & CO., 3247 WOOD ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

You Can Make $8.00 PER 100 COLLECTING Your neighbors names for our Directory. All kinds of names wanted. Send 10 cents postage for blank book and outfit. We want a million names quick. WATSON & CO., McKINLEY PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

10c. This Elegant Tango Ring latest popular fad, warranted for 3 years, also 1 exquisite ladies' Watch Chain and Charm and pkg. Oriental Perfume, all 10c. Tango Ring Co. 1108 Monroe St, Chicago.

168 XMAS Cards Scenes, Seals, Views, Art Gold, Silver. Commercial Co. Pontiac Bldg. Chicago **10c**

This Razor FREE SEND NO MONEY. We will give one $2.00 Razor free of charge to the first customer in each locality. Send no postage and we will send Razor for a 15 days trial. If you wish to keep it send us $1.80 for our High-Grade Strop, Hone and Brush and the Razor is yours. Address GENEVA SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 160 CHICAGO

EARN $25 to $75 A WEEK Be Your Own Boss

My offer is open to only one man in a town. If he is made of the right stuff I will start him in the jewelry business and help him succeed. Jewelry is a trade of big profits and the stepping stone to a successful jewelry store is a knowledge of repairing watches, clocks and jewelry. I can teach any man to do this in a short time and while he is learning I show him how to make money from the start without interfering with his present work. During 22 years I have started thousands of men. Many earn $5,000. One man writes me: "I MADE $27.00 IN TWO DAYS." Many others write me letters even stronger than this one. I teach you free of cost; you don't have to invest money in a stock of goods. This is a most remarkable offer. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Write me today for application blank and particulars before I close up your town. C. F. ELMORE, Principal, Watchmaking College, 55 Madison St., Chicago.

Overland

$950 *Completely equipped f. o. b. Toledo*

$1075 *With Gray & Davis electric starter and generator*

50,000 cars—Not enough!

FOR from every indication and from orders on hand we could double our 1914 production—make 100,000 cars and still be behind in orders. We have on file immediate shipping orders for over 10,000 cars. The new Overland has been on the market for less than one month—yet in that short time—in 30 days—we have received orders for one-fifth of our entire 1914 production.

For example: Away up in a very small town in a remote corner of the great northwest, a dealer had contracted for 40 Overlands to be taken during the next twelve months. This is a big order for that section of the country. The publication of our announcement (last month) brought him such an overwhelming batch of cash orders that he came straight to Toledo to literally beg for more cars. He stated that he would take the entire shipment of 40 cars in one month instead of twelve months as originally contracted for.

On the other hand our dealers in the large centers would take 500 cars apiece right now if we could supply them. But 150 a day is the very best we can do at this time. And these 150 per day we are carefully and equally distributing all over the country.

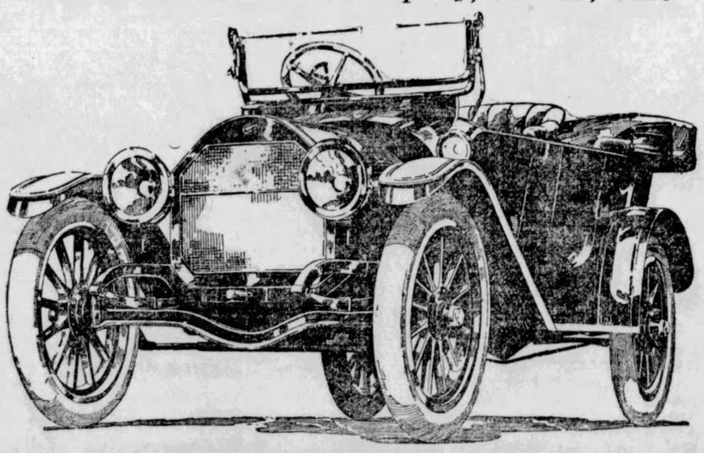
Such selling records have but one meaning. Such a demand must prove to you beyond all doubt that the Overland is the most economical and practical buy on the market.

And why not? Look at the increased value and the decreased price!

The motor is larger—but the price is lower.
The wheelbase is longer—but the price is lower.
The tires are larger—but the price is lower.
The new car has electric lights throughout—even under the dash—but the price is lower.
The body is designed with cowl dash and flush U doors with concealed hinges—but the price is lower.
It is magnificently finished in dark Brewster green, trimmed in polished nickel and aluminum, running boards and wheels to match—but the price is lower.
Then there are Timken bearings, a jeweled Stewart Speedometer—a larger steering wheel, and deeper upholstery—but the price is lower.
Never before such value for such a price!
It is conservative to estimate that on the average the new Overland costs you 30 per cent less than any other similar car made. And a production of 50,000 cars is the reason.
Get in touch with our dealer. Arrange for an immediate demonstration. October and November are the finest motoring months in the year. If you are thinking of getting a car negotiate today. Make your appointment now.
Handsome 1914 Catalogue on request.

Please address Dept. 110.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



Electric head, side tail and dash lights
Storage battery
35 Horsepower motor
114-inch wheelbase
Timken bearings
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Three-quarter floating rear axle
33 x 4 Q. D. tires
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Brewster green body with light green striping, nickel and aluminum trimmings
Deeper upholstery
Mohair top, curtains and boot.
Clear-vision windshield
Stewart speedometer
Electric horn
Flush U doors with concealed hinges